POSTWAR PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES

3

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

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POSTWAR PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES

An Organization Directory

3

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MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BY E. L. HILDRETH & CO., BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

FOREWORD

This volume is the third in a series of directories being published by The Twentieth Century Fund giving brief descriptions of organizations engaged in research or education of general public interest in the field of postwar problems — and of the work they are doing. It includes nearly two hundred agencies representing eleven major areas of interest.

This 1944 edition is a complete revision of the previous editions and is based upon a fresh survey made in the early months of the year. Louise Field of the Fund Staff conducted the survey and edited this volume. J. Frederic Dewhurst, the Fund Economist, exercised general supervisory responsibility in planning and coordinating the work.

Organizations included in this edition have been limited to those which are: (1) located in the United States; (2) operating on a national or international, rather than on a state or local, basis; (3) carrying on continuing, rather than sporadic or occasional, activities; and (4) concerned with programs of particular interest to the United States. A number of health and relief and rehabilitation organizations, as well as four large library groups which serve the country as postwar information centers, and some leading business, trade, and professional associations have been added in this edition. A list of state planning and postwar planning agencies and personnel is given in Appendix A. This was taken from *Planning and Post-War Planning — State Organizations,* published in September 1943 with additions and corrections as of May 1944. It is reprinted with the kind permission of the American Society of Planning Officials.

No attempt has been made in this directory to include descriptions of the planning activities of individual business concerns, publishing organizations, localized university courses, institutes, libraries, and seminars, or learned societies whose members meet only occasionally. Also omitted are local or regional and highly technical or specialized organizations, whose activities are of interest only to particular groups or localities.

Of the 197 organizations included in this edition, 39 are government and 158 private agencies. The private organizations include 63 research and educational institutions, 50 organizations concerned with business, labor, and agricultural affairs, 17 welfare, health, and religious groups, 16 professional bodies, 8 women's associations, and 4 library information centers.

The pattern of activities represented by the organizations is varied, and sometimes intricate, in design. Arranged by their major areas of interest, however, 54 agencies are primarily concerned with international and regional problems, 45 are considering postwar industrial, agricultural, and financial questions, and 27

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are principally engaged in educational and public discussion activities. In addition, 17 are making plans for better health, medical, and relief facilities, 16 are concerned with problems of housing and urban and rural development, 10 are working on transportation problems, 8 are studying general economic and social questions, 6 are active in the labor field, and 6 serve as centers of information and materials on postwar planning. Other programs covered deal with the problems of minority groups and postwar plans in the legal field.

For ready reference, three different classifications of the contents of the directory are included in the pages immediately following this Foreword: (1) an alphabetical index; (2) a listing by types of agency; and (3) further classification by major fields of interest. In addition to the list of state planning organizations appearing as Appendix A, a complete personnel index will be found in Appendix B.

The publication of these directories is part of a wider program of research and educational activities being carried out by the Fund to inform the public of the economic and social problems to be faced when the war ends. These are summarized in the Fund's listing on page 103.

EVANS CLARK, *Executive Director*
The Twentieth Century Fund

330 WEST 42D STREET
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JUNE 1, 1944

CONTENTS

	Page
Alphabetical Index of Agencies	viii
Agencies Classified by Types	xii
Agencies Classified by Areas of Major Interest	xv
Directory	3

Appendices

A. State Planning and Postwar Planning Organizations	121
B. Index of Personnel	125

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF AGENCIES

	Page
Advertising Federation of America	3
Advisory Unit for War and Postwar Adjustment Policies, Office of War Mobilization	89
Agriculture Department: Interbureau Coordinating Committee on Post-War Programs	3
Agriculture Department: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations	4
Airlines Committee for United States Air Policy	5
Air Transport Association of America	5
American Association of Engineers	6
American Association of Social Workers	6
American Association of University Women	7
American Bankers Association	8
American Bar Association: International and Comparative Law Section	9
American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations	55
American Council on Education	9
American Federation of Labor	10
American Friends Service Committee	11
American Gas Association	11
American Geographical Society	12
American Institute of Architects	12
American Jewish Committee: Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems	13
American Labor Conference on International Affairs	13
American Law Institute	14
American Library Association	15
American Management Association, Inc.	15
American Maritime Council, Inc.	16
American Medical Association: Committee on Post War Medical Service	16
American Nurses' Association	17
American Paper and Pulp Association	17
American Peace Society	18
American Planning and Civic Association	18
American Retail Federation	18
American Society of Civil Engineers: Committee on Postwar Construction	19
American Society of Landscape Architects	19
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	20
American Society of Planning Officials	20
American Trade Association Executives	21
Architects, American Institute of	12
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., The	21
Association of American Colleges	22
Association of American Railroads: Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation	22
Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc.	23
Association of Reserve City Bankers	23
Automobile Dealers Association, National	73
Automotive Council for War Production	23
Bankers Association, American	8
Bar Association, American	9
Biosophical Institute, Inc.	24
Board of Investigation and Research — Transportation	24
Broadcasters, National Association of	70
Brookings Institution, The	25
Bureau of the Budget	25
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Commerce Department	32
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Department	62
Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission	61
Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., National Federation of	78
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	26
Catholic Association for International Peace	27
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America	27
Church Peace Union	29
Citizens Conference on International Economic Union, Inc.	29
Civil Aeronautics Board	30
Civil Engineers, American Society of	19
Columbia University: Teachers College, Institute of Adult Education	30
Columbia University: Training in International Administration	31
Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc.	31
Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	32
Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, Federal Council of Churches	43
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace	35

Committee for Economic Development 36
Committee on Post War Medical Service, American Medical Association 16
Committee on Post War Population Resettlement 37
Committee on Program Planning, Federal Security Agency 45
Conference Committee on Urban Problems 37
Congregational Christian Churches, Council for Social Action of the 40
Congress of Industrial Organizations 38
Controllers Institute of America 38
Cooperative League of the United States of America 38
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office of the 88
Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. 39
Council For Democracy 39
Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches 40
Council of State Governments 40
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. 41
Credit Men, National Association of 70

Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department 102

Economic, Financial and Transit Department, League of Nations 64
Edison Electric Institute 42
Educational Policies Commission 42
Engineers, American Association of 6
Ethnogeographic Board 42

Federal Council of Churches: Commission on a Just and Durable Peace 43
Federal Housing Administration 43
Federal Public Housing Authority 44
Federal Reserve System: Board of Governors 44
Federal Security Agency: Committee on Program Planning 45
Federal Security Agency: U. S. Office of Education 46
Federal Security Agency: U. S. Public Health Service 47
Federal Union, Inc. ("Union Now") 47
Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration 47
Fellowship of Reconciliation 48
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 48
Food Research Institute: Stanford University 49
Foreign Economic Administration 50
Foreign Missions Conference of North America 50
Foreign Policy Association, Inc. 51
Foreign Trade Council, Inc., National 78
Free World Association 52
Friends Service Committee, American 11

Gas Association, American 11
General Contractors of America, Inc., The Associated 21
General Federation of Women's Clubs 52
Geographical Society, American 12

Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace 52
House of Representatives Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning 53
Housing Officials, National Association of 71

Industrial Conference Board, Inc., National 79
Industrial Realtors, Society of 98
Institute for Intercultural Studies, Inc. 53
Institute of Adult Education, Teachers College, Columbia University 30
Institute of International Finance: New York University 54
Institute of Jewish Affairs 54
Institute of Pacific Relations: American Council; Pacific Council 55
Institute of Social Research 56
Institute of World Affairs 56
Institute of World Economics 57
Institute on Postwar Reconstruction 57
Institute on World Organization 58
Interbureau Coordinating Committee on Post-War Programs, Agriculture Department 3
Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, United Nations 105
Interior Department: National Park Service 58
International and Comparative Law Section, American Bar Association 9
International Chamber of Commerce: American Committee 59
International Labour Organisation 59
Interstate Commerce Commission: Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics 61

Jewish Affairs, Institute of 54
Junior Chamber of Commerce, United States 108

Kiwanis International 61

Labor Department: Bureau of Labor Statistics 62
Landscape Architects, American Society of 19
Latin American Economic Institute 63
League for Industrial Democracy, Inc., The 64

League of Nations: Economic, Financial and Transit Department 64
League of Nations Association, Inc. 66
League of Nursing Education, National 80
League of Women Voters, National 80
Library Association, American 15
Library of Congress: Legislative Reference Service 66
Library of International Relations 67
Limited Price Variety Stores Association, Inc. 67

Machinery and Allied Products Institute 67
Maritime Commission: Division of Economics and Statistics 68
Maritime Council, Inc., American 16
Mechanical Engineers, American Society of 20
Medical Administration Service, Inc. 68
Millers' National Federation 68
Mortgage Bankers Association of America 69

National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association 69
National Association of Broadcasters 70
National Association of Credit Men 70
National Association of Housing Officials 71
National Association of Manufacturers 71
National Association of Real Estate Boards 72
National Association of Retail Grocers 73
National Automobile Dealers Association 73
National Board of Young Womens Christian Associations of the United States of America 117
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. 74
National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., The 74
National Committee on Housing, Inc. 75
National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc. 76
National Council for Prevention of War 76
National Council of Jewish Women 77
National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations 116
National Federation of American Shipping, Inc. 77
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. 78
National Foreign Trade Council, Inc. 78
National Grange, The 78
National Housing Agency: Office of the Administrator 79
National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. 79
National League of Nursing Education 80
National League of Women Voters 80
National Opinion Research Center: University of Denver 81
National Organization for Public Health Nursing 81
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc. 82
National Park Service, Interior Department 58
National Peace Conference 82
National Planning Association 83
National Policy Committee 85
National Retail Dry Goods Association 86
National Urban League 86
Near East Foundation 87
New School for Social Research (see Institute of World Affairs) 56
New York University, Institute on Postwar Reconstruction 57

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs 88
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Agriculture Department 4
Office of Population Research: Princeton University 88
Office of Public Opinion Research: Princeton University 89
Office of War Mobilization: Advisory Unit for War and Postwar Adjustment Policies 89
Opinion Research Center, National, University of Denver 81

Pacific Council, Institute of Pacific Relations 55
Pacifist Research Bureau 90
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., National 82
Pan American Union 91
Paper and Pulp Association, American 17
Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation 91
Petroleum Industry War Council 92
Planning and Civic Association, American 18
Planning Officials, American Society of 20
Population Research, Office of, Princeton University 88
Post War World Council 92
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: Board of Christian Education 93
Princeton University, Office of Population Research 88
Princeton University, Office of Public Opinion Research 89
Producers' Council, Inc. 93
Public Health Nursing, National Organization for 81
Public Housing Authority, Federal 44
Public Opinion Research, Office of, Princeton University 89

Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency 47

Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation, Association of American Railroads 22
Real Estate Boards, National Association of 72
Refugee Economic Corporation 94
Research Bureau for Post-War Economics 94
Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems, American Jewish Committee 13
Reserve City Bankers, Association of 23
Retail Dry Goods Association, National 86
Retail Federation, American 18
Retail Grocers, National Association of 73
Rotary International: Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World 95
Russell Sage Foundation 95
Russian Economic Institute 95

School of Military Government, War Department 110
Selective Service System 96
Senate Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program 97
Senate Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning 97
Shipbuilders Council of America 97
Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc., Association of American 23
Social Science Research Council 98
Social Workers, American Association of 6
Society of Industrial Realtors 98
Stanford University, Food Research Institute 49
State Department 99

Tariff Commission 100
Time Inc.: Post-War Department 102
Trade Association Executives, American 21
Trade Regulation Project, University of California 109
Training in International Administration, Columbia University 31
Transportation, Board of Investigation and Research 24
Treasury Department: Division of Research and Statistics 102
Twentieth Century Fund, The 103

"Union Now," Federal Union, Inc. 47
Unitarian Service Committee 103
United Nations Association 104
United Nations Information Office 104
United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture 105
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration 106
United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction 107
United States Federation of Justice 107
United States Junior Chamber of Commerce 108
United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency 46
United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency 47
Universities Committee on Post-War International Problems 108
University of California: Trade Regulation Project 109
University of Denver, National Opinion Research Center 81
University Women, American Association of 7
Urban Land Institute 109
Urban League, National 86

Veterans Administration 110

War Department: School of Military Government 110
War Production Board 111
Wholesale Grocers' Association, National-American 69
Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace 111
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: United States Section 111
Woodrow Wilson Foundation: Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library 112
World Citizens Association 113
World Federation, Inc., The 113
World Government Association 114
World Peace Foundation 114
World Peaceways, Inc. 115

Yale Institute of International Studies 115
Young Men's Christian Associations, National Council of 116
Young Womens Christian Associations of the United States of America, National Board of 117

AGENCIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES

BUSINESS, LABOR, AND AGRICULTURE

Advertising Federation of America
Airlines Committee for United States Air Policy
Air Transport Association of America
American Bankers Association
American Federation of Labor
American Gas Association
American Maritime Council, Inc.
American Paper and Pulp Association
American Retail Federation
American Trade Association Executives
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., The
Association of American Railroads: Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation
Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc.
Association of Reserve City Bankers
Automotive Council for War Production
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America
Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc.
Committee for Economic Development
Conference Committee on Urban Problems
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Controllers Institute of America
Cooperative League of the United States of America
Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.
Edison Electric Institute
International Chamber of Commerce: American Committee
Kiwanis International
Limited Price Variety Stores Association, Inc.
Machinery and Allied Products Institute
Millers' National Federation
Mortgage Bankers Association of America
National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association
National Association of Broadcasters
National Association of Credit Men
National Association of Manufacturers
National Association of Real Estate Boards
National Association of Retail Grocers
National Automobile Dealers Association
National Federation of American Shipping, Inc.
National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.
National Grange, The
National Industrial Conference Board, Inc.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc.
National Retail Dry Goods Association
Petroleum Industry War Council
Producers' Council, Inc.
Rotary International: Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World
Shipbuilders Council of America
Society of Industrial Realtors
Time, Inc.: Post-War Department
United States Junior Chamber of Commerce

GOVERNMENTAL — INTERNATIONAL

International Labour Organisation
League of Nations: Economic, Financial and Transit Department
Pan American Union
United Nations Information Office
United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

GOVERNMENTAL — UNITED STATES

Agriculture Department: Interbureau Coordinating Committee on Post-War Programs
Agriculture Department: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations
Board of Investigation and Research — Transportation
Bureau of the Budget
Civil Aeronautics Board
Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Council of State Governments
Federal Housing Administration
Federal Public Housing Authority
Federal Reserve System: Board of Governors
Federal Security Agency: Committee on Program Planning
Federal Security Agency: U. S. Office of Education
Federal Security Agency: U. S. Public Health Service
Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration
Foreign Economic Administration
House of Representatives Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning
Interior Department: National Park Service

Interstate Commerce Commission: Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics
Labor Department: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Library of Congress: Legislative Reference Service
Maritime Commission: Division of Economics and Statistics
National Housing Agency: Office of the Administrator
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Office of War Mobilization: Advisory Unit for War and Postwar Adjustment Policies
Selective Service System
Senate Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program
Senate Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning
State Department
Tariff Commission
Treasury Department: Division of Research and Statistics
Veterans Administration
War Department: School of Military Government
War Production Board

LIBRARY GROUPS

American Library Association
Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace
Library of International Relations
Woodrow Wilson Foundation: Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library

PROFESSIONS

American Association of Engineers
American Association of Social Workers
American Bar Association: International and Comparative Law Section
American Geographical Society
American Institute of Architects
American Law Institute
American Management Association, Inc.
American Medical Association: Committee on Post War Medical Service
American Nurses' Association
American Society of Civil Engineers: Committee on Postwar Construction
American Society of Landscape Architects
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
American Society of Planning Officials
National Association of Housing Officials
National Organization for Public Health Nursing
United States Federation of Justice

RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL — NONGOVERNMENTAL

American Council on Education
American Labor Conference on International Affairs
American Peace Society
American Planning and Civic Association
Association of American Colleges
Biosophical Institute, Inc.
Brookings Institution, The
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Citizens Conference on International Economic Union, Inc.
Columbia University: Teachers College, Institute of Adult Education
Columbia University: Training in International Administration
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
Committee on Post War Population Resettlement
Council For Democracy
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.
Educational Policies Commission
Ethnogeographic Board
Federal Union, Inc.
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Food Research Institute: Stanford University
Foreign Policy Association, Inc.
Free World Association
Institute for Intercultural Studies, Inc.
Institute of International Finance: New York University
Institute of Pacific Relations: American Council; Pacific Council
Institute of Social Research
Institute of World Affairs
Institute of World Economics
Institute on Postwar Reconstruction
Institute on World Organization
Latin American Economic Institute
League for Industrial Democracy, Inc., The
League of Nations Association, Inc.
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
National Committee on Housing, Inc.
National Council for Prevention of War
National League of Nursing Education
National Opinion Research Center: University of Denver
National Peace Conference
National Planning Association
National Policy Committee
Near East Foundation
Office of Population Research: Princeton University

Office of Public Opinion Research: Princeton University
Pacifist Research Bureau
Post War World Council
Research Bureau for Post-War Economics
Russell Sage Foundation
Russian Economic Institute
Social Science Research Council
Twentieth Century Fund, The
United Nations Association
United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction
Universities Committee on Post-War International Problems
University of California: Trade Regulation Project
Urban Land Institute
World Citizens Association
World Federation, Inc., The
World Government Association
World Peace Foundation
World Peaceways, Inc.
Yale Institute of International Studies

WELFARE, HEALTH, AND RELIGIOUS

American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Committee: Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems
Catholic Association for International Peace
Church Peace Union
Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches
Federal Council of Churches: Commission on a Just and Durable Peace
Foreign Missions Conference of North America
Institute of Jewish Affairs
Medical Administration Service, Inc.
National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., The
National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.
National Urban League
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: Board of Christian Education
Refugee Economic Corporation
Unitarian Service Committee
Young Men's Christian Associations, National Council of
Young Womens Christian Associations of the United States of America, National Board of

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of University Women
General Federation of Women's Clubs
National Council of Jewish Women
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
National League of Women Voters
Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation
Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: United States Section

AGENCIES CLASSIFIED BY AREAS OF MAJOR INTEREST

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

American Association of University Women
American Council on Education
Association of American Colleges
Biosophical Institute, Inc.
Columbia University: Teacher's College, Institute of Adult Education
Columbia University: Training in International Administration
Council For Democracy
Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches
Educational Policies Commission
Federal Council of Churches: Commission on a Just and Durable Peace
Federal Security Agency: U. S. Office of Education
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Institute on Postwar Reconstruction
Kiwanis International
League for Industrial Democracy, Inc., The
National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
National League of Nursing Education
National League of Women Voters
National Opinion Research Center: University of Denver
National Policy Committee
Office of Public Opinion Research: Princeton University
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: Board of Christian Education
Rotary International: Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World
United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction
United States Junior Chamber of Commerce
War Department: School of Military Government

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Brookings Institution, The
House of Representatives Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
National Planning Association
Russell Sage Foundation
Senate Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning
Social Science Research Council
Twentieth Century Fund, The

HOUSING AND URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

American Institute of Architects
American Planning and Civic Association
American Society of Civil Engineers: Committee on Postwar Construction
American Society of Landscape Architects
American Society of Planning Officials
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., The
Conference Committee on Urban Problems
Federal Housing Administration
Federal Public Housing Authority
Interior Department: National Park Service
National Association of Housing Officials
National Association of Real Estate Boards
National Committee on Housing, Inc.
National Housing Agency: Office of the Administrator
Producers' Council, Inc.
Urban Land Institute

INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Advertising Federation of America
Agriculture Department: Interbureau Coordinating Committee on Post-War Programs
American Association of Engineers
American Bankers Association
American Gas Association
American Management Association, Inc.
American Paper and Pulp Association
American Retail Federation
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
American Trade Association Executives
Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc.
Association of Reserve City Bankers
Automotive Council for War Production
Bureau of the Budget
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America
Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc.

Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Committee for Economic Development
Controllers Institute of America
Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.
Edison Electric Institute
Federal Reserve System: Board of Governors
Institute of International Finance: New York University
Limited Price Variety Stores Association, Inc.
Machinery and Allied Products Institute
Millers' National Federation
Mortgage Bankers Association of America
National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association
National Association of Broadcasters
National Association of Credit Men
National Association of Manufacturers
National Association of Retail Grocers
National Automobile Dealers Association
National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.
National Grange, The
National Industrial Conference Board, Inc.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc.
National Retail Dry Goods Association
Office of War Mobilization: Advisory Unit for War and Postwar Adjustment Policies
Petroleum Industry War Council
Senate Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program
Shipbuilders Council of America, Inc.
Society of Industrial Realtors
Treasury Department: Division of Research and Statistics
War Production Board

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL PROBLEMS

Agriculture Department: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations
American Geographical Society
American Peace Society
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Catholic Association for International Peace
Church Peace Union
Citizens Conference on International Economic Union, Inc.
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
Committee on Post War Population Resettlement
Council of State Governments
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.
Ethnogeographic Board
Federal Union, Inc.
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Food Research Institute: Stanford University
Foreign Economic Administration
Foreign Policy Association, Inc.
Free World Association
Institute for Intercultural Studies, Inc.
Institute of Pacific Relations: American Council; Pacific Council
Institute of Social Research
Institute of World Affairs
Institute of World Economics
Institute on World Organization
International Chamber of Commerce: American Committee
Latin American Economic Institute
League of Nations: Economic, Financial and Transit Department
League of Nations Association, Inc.
National Council for Prevention of War
National Peace Conference
Near East Foundation
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Office of Population Research: Princeton University
Pacifist Research Bureau
Pan American Union
Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation
Post War World Council
Research Bureau for Post-War Economics
Russian Economic Institute
State Department
Tariff Commission
Time, Inc.: Post-War Department
United Nations Association
United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture
Universities Committee on Post-War International Problems
University of California: Trade Regulation Project
Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: United States Section
World Citizens Association
World Federation, Inc., The
World Government Association
World Peace Foundation
World Peaceways, Inc.
Yale Institute of International Studies

LABOR PROBLEMS

American Federation of Labor
American Labor Conference on International Affairs

Congress of Industrial Organizations
International Labour Organisation
Labor Department: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Selective Service System

LEGAL PROBLEMS

American Bar Association: International and Comparative Law Section
American Law Institute
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
United States Federation of Justice

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTERS

American Library Association
Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace
Library of Congress: Legislative Reference Service
Library of International Relations
United Nations Information Office
Woodrow Wilson Foundation: Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library

MINORITY PROBLEMS

American Jewish Committee: Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems
Institute of Jewish Affairs
National Council of Jewish Women
National Urban League

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

Airlines Committee for United States Air Policy
Air Transport Association of America
American Maritime Council, Inc.
Association of American Railroads: Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation
Board of Investigation and Research — Transportation
Civil Aeronautics Board
Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration
Interstate Commerce Commission: Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics
Maritime Commission: Division of Economics and Statistics
National Federation of American Shipping, Inc.

WELFARE AND HEALTH PROBLEMS

American Association of Social Workers
American Friends Service Committee
American Medical Association: Committee on Post War Medical Service
American Nurses' Association
Cooperative League of the United States
Federal Security Agency: Committee on Program Planning
Federal Security Agency: U. S. Public Health Service
Foreign Missions Conference of North America
Medical Administration Service, Inc.
National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., The
National Organization for Public Health Nursing
Refugee Economic Corporation
Unitarian Service Committee
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
Veterans Administration
Young Men's Christian Associations, National Council of
Young Womens Christian Associations of the United States of America, National Board of

DIRECTORY

Advertising Federation of America. Earle Pearson, General Manager, 330 West 42d Street, New York 18.

Background The Advertising Federation of America was organized in 1905 as the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. Later, under its present name, its membership was expanded to include national groups representing special phases of advertising as well as local advertising clubs and companies having an interest in this field.

The principal objectives of the Federation are: (1) to help make advertising increasingly effective both as an instrument of distribution and in its usefulness to the public; (2) to raise the standards of advertising practice and to enhance public good will; (3) to disseminate a better knowledge of its functions in business and a better understanding of its social and economic values; (4) to provide a common forum and a central medium for cooperative effort in advertising; and (5) to encourage further improvement in education and training for men and women working in this field. It is supported by sustaining members, national groups, and advertising clubs.

Activities The Federation some months ago appointed a Post-War Committee to work with the Committee for Economic Development (*q.v.*) in bringing before its affiliated advertising clubs some of the problems of postwar employment. It has urged the appointment of postwar planning committees in the local clubs since it recognizes that postwar employment problems must be solved to a considerable degree in each local community.

The postwar responsibility of advertising was a major topic at the Federation's 1943 national convention, and will be given further consideration at its fortieth annual meeting and second war advertising conference at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on June 4–7, 1944.

In cooperation with the CED, a film entitled, America's Secret Weapon (advertising), has recently been produced and will be shown before advertising clubs and other groups. It illustrates the part which advertising must play in bringing about the higher levels of consumption and production needed for full employment after the war.

Personnel The members of the Federation's Post-War Committee include: Chairman Joe M. Dawson, Chairman, Executive Committee, Geyer, Cornell & Newell, New York; Colonel Gilbert T. Hodges, Chairman, Executive Committee, The Sun, New York; Lou E. Holland, President, Holland Engraving Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Lou R. Maxon, Chairman, Maxon, Incorporated, Detroit; Robert S. Peare, Manager, Publicity Divisions, General Electric Company, Schenectady; Dorothy Shaver, Vice President, Lord & Taylor, New York; and John E. Wiley, Chairman of the Board, Fuller & Smith & Ross, New York.

Staff members include Earle Pearson, General Manager, and Alfred T. Falk, Director, Bureau of Research and Education.

Agriculture Department: Interbureau Coordinating Committee on Post-War Programs. Raymond C. Smith, Chairman, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Secretary of Agriculture, in the summer of 1941, initiated postwar planning in the Department by establishing the Washington Interbureau Committee on Post-War Programs and nine regional interbureau committees. Wartime demands upon personnel made it desirable to undertake a modest program of work during the first two years. During recent months this work has been accelerated and expanded to cover a number of problems that will be especially important during the demobilization period. Work is carried out in close collaboration with the Land-Grant Colleges. Representatives of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and the State Extension Services are members of the regional committees. In addition they head many of the joint staffs of Department and State College technicians that are engaged in developing state and area programs. No special funds are available for this work.

Activities The current program of work in Washington and in the field is an outgrowth and an extension of the activities carried on last year. (*See* 1943 edition of this directory.) Work completed to date includes: (1) preparation of Post-War Regional Agricultural Atlases for the Appalachian, Northeast, Southeast, and Pacific Northwest regions; (2) formulation of a statement outlining the basic assumptions with reference to the timing and characteristics of three postwar periods; this serves as a basis for projecting alternative plans and programs; (3)

analysis of the probable status of agriculture at the end of the war; (4) development of a report on postwar aims and objectives for American agriculture — published under the title, What Post-War Policies for Agriculture?; and (5) development of forty-eight individual state reports containing preliminary results of the planning work carried on in each state through the joint efforts of the Colleges and the Department.

To permit detailed consideration of postwar agricultural problems, work is being centered on twelve major activities with special emphasis upon the transition period: Adjustments in Agricultural Production; Conservation and Development of Forest, Range, Crop, and Pasture Lands; Disposition of Surplus Military Land, Equipment, and Supplies; Opportunities for Land Settlement; Agricultural-Industrial Relations and Opportunities for Rural Industries; Social Security for Farm People; Tenure Relations; Agricultural Credit; Marketing and Distribution; Public Works Program in Rural Areas; Improvements in Rural Living such as Rural Housing, Rural Health, Rural Electrification, etc.; and Education and Information Services for Farmers and Others Desiring to Participate in Developing Postwar Programs. Working groups of technicians are assigned to each of the above activities and are responsible for the formulation of plans and proposals in their respective fields.

The education and information activity is designed to assist farmers, their organizations, and other groups interested in agriculture, to become informed concerning issues and problems likely to affect agriculture during the postwar period and concerning measures and plans being proposed for their solution; also to encourage and assist them to participate actively in their own communities, states, regions, and nationally, in developing plans and proposals to solve anticipated postwar problems. This activity was included in the program with the hope that postwar programs for agriculture would be developed democratically and be widely acceptable to the people of the nation.

Personnel Members of the Washington Interbureau Committee on Post-War Programs are:

Raymond C. Smith, Chairman
Joseph L. Orr, Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Robert A. Walker, Office of Budget and Finance
F. F. Elliott, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Harold A. Vogel, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
O. E. Reed, Bureau of Dairy Industry
Helen Jeter, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics
Charles E. Kellogg, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering
M. L. Wilson, Extension Service
C. W. Warburton, Farm Credit Administration
John W. Brewster, Farm Security Administration
Raymond E. Marsh, Forest Service
Ernest Wiecking, Land Use Coordinator
F. V. Waugh, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration
Bonney Youngblood, Office of Experiment Stations
Leslie A. Wheeler, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations
George F. Rowe, Office of Information
James L. Buckley, Office of Personnel
Mordecai Ezekiel, Office of the Secretary
Seth D. Sims, Office of the Secretary
James Salisbury, Rural Electrification Administration
Melville Cohee, Soil Conservation Service
David Meeker, War Food Administration

Chairmen of Regional Interbureau Post-War Planning Committees are:

Northeast: W. S. Middaugh, 217 Center Bldg., Upper Darby, Pa.
Appalachian: R. E. McArdle, P. O. Box 252, Asheville, N. C.
Southeast: T. S. Buie, Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.
South Central: Edwin R. Henson, 614 New Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
Great Plains: Elmer A. Starch, Rudge & Guenzel Bldg., 13th and N Streets, Lincoln, Neb.
Midwest: Gladwin E. Young, Rm. 220, Madison Bldg., 623 North 2d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Intermountain: Cyril Luker, Soil Conservation Service, Albuquerque, N. M.
Pacific Northwest: Stephen N. Wyckoff, 423 U. S. Court House, Portland, Ore.
California-Nevada: S. B. Show, U. S. Forest Service, San Francisco, Calif.

Agriculture Department: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. L. A. Wheeler, Director, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Background This Office was established by Act of Congress on June 5, 1930. Its purpose is twofold: (1) to obtain and analyze significant information on foreign developments affecting agriculture for use in planning and prosecuting agricultural programs in the United

States; and (2) to coordinate the Department's activities in the foreign field, both in respect to policy matters and action programs such as the complementary products program now in effect in Latin America. It is a staff office of the Secretary of Agriculture and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities Postwar interest of the Office is particularly concerned with the effect of international developments on domestic agriculture. While a minor part of the work of the Office is devoted specifically to postwar work, practically all of the information obtained and analyzed is of use to this and other organizations in drafting postwar plans. The fundamental work of the Office is in the research field, involving analyses of foreign agricultural policies, production, and trade. The Office also conducts a substantial action program in Latin America designed to increase there the production of complementary products.

Present postwar activities consist of participating in interdepartmental and departmental committees working on projects that may extend into the postwar period, such as estimating food needs for relief, changes in production in foreign countries, the development of international agreements, etc.

Members of the staff of this Office have participated in the work of Inter-Departmental Committees on requirements and supplies for relief and rehabilitation, organized during the late months of 1942. The Office has contributed particularly to the studies on food relief and agricultural rehabilitation. It has provided technical information for the use of the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements.

The Office has issued articles in its current periodicals and staff members have contributed articles and made addresses on postwar subjects. One of the important wartime tasks of the Office is the preparation of agricultural handbooks and the planning of agricultural programs for the Military Government Branch of the Army.

Personnel Inasmuch as postwar problems are a minor part of the general activity of the Office no individual staff member has been assigned particularly to postwar problems. Such problems are handled in connection with commodity and regional studies as the need arises.

Airlines Committee for United States Air Policy. S. J. Solomon, Chairman, Carlton Hotel, 923 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The Committee was organized July 15, 1943 to preserve the right of competition in postwar international aviation. It is composed of seventeen airlines — All American Aviation, Inc.; American Airlines, Inc.; American Export Airlines, Inc.; Braniff Airways, Inc.; Chicago and Southern Air Lines, Inc.; Colonial Airlines, Inc.; Continental Air Lines, Inc.; Delta Air Corporation; Eastern Air Lines, Inc.; Inland Air Lines, Inc.; Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc.; National Airlines, Inc.; Northeast Airlines, Inc.; Northwest Airlines, Inc.; Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corporation; Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.; and Western Air Lines, Inc. The Committee is supported by contributions from the member airlines.

Activities A major portion of the Committee's activity is devoted to postwar work in the field of domestic and international aviation. The work consists of research and educational activities and a program for action. The Committee has issued: Declaration of Policy on Worldwide Aviation, July 15, 1943, 17 pp., which also appears in a popularized version, The Airplane — An American Heritage, 1943, 10 pp.

Personnel S. J. Solomon, Chairman, is the principal staff member working on postwar activities.

Air Transport Association of America. Colonel Edgar S. Gorrell, President, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Background The Air Transport Association of America was established January 3, 1936. At present it consists of all of the domestic airlines of the United States and certain foreign airlines in Canada, and between the United States and overseas companies. The objects of the Association are: (1) to promote the business of transporting persons, goods, and mail by aircraft between fixed termini, on regular schedules; (2) to advocate the enactment of proper laws governing airline business; (3) to promote the construction of proper airports and airway aids; (4) to promote the establishment of necessary terminals and connecting schedules; (5) to promote aviation safety; (6) to promote cooperation among members; and (7) to secure the good will of the public. The Association is an unincorporated trade association supported by dues.

Activities The Association has no specialized section dealing with postwar problems, but certain of its regular functions do involve postwar studies and planning. This is par-

ticularly true of its Airport Development Committee, organized in November 1943 to plan and coordinate the airline requirements for airports and airport facilities in the postwar period; the Airway Traffic Control Committee, organized in 1940 to study the problems of airway traffic control in the interest of safer and more orderly aircraft operations; and the Aircraft Requirements Committee, which is engaged in setting up specifications for types of aircraft to be employed after the war, investigating the various types of auxiliary equipment to be provided, and working on plans for conversion of military craft to commercial uses upon the cessation of conflict. Certain activities of the Research Department of the Association also pertain to the postwar years.

Personnel John Groves, Secretary of the Airport Development Committee, Allen W. Dallas, Secretary of the Aircraft Requirements Committee, and Lewis C. Sorrell, Director of Research, are the principal staff members concerned in these activities.

American Association of Engineers. M. E. McIver, National Secretary, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Illinois.

Background This Association was established in 1915 to promote the social and economic welfare of the engineer, to stimulate public service in the profession, to encourage and develop the efficiency of the engineer, and to promote unity in the profession. The Association is controlled by a board of directors elected by the membership. The board chooses an executive committee, and from its members elects officers to administer the Association's affairs, and selects paid executives to carry out the plans of the board and its officers and committees. The Association is financed by membership dues.

Activities The principal field of postwar interest of the Association is domestic, and a major proportion of activity is devoted to postwar work, including responsibilities of engineers in that period, and the serious postwar problems confronting the profession. The work consists: (1) of research and fact finding on the business problems, civic responsibilities, and public relations of engineering; and (2) of educational and action-promoting activities connected with the social and economic status of engineers, the social responsibilities of the profession, and legislation affecting engineers.

Professional Engineer, official publication of the Association, outlines postwar economic theory and postwar plans, and recommends integration of the technological professions for postwar social responsibilities. Labor relations, collective bargaining by professional means, reconversion problems, and continuous employment are major subjects for future work.

Personnel Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: M. E. McIver, National Secretary; Arthur Richards, President; and H. A. Wagner, Past President.

American Association of Social Workers. Joseph P. Anderson, Executive Secretary, 130 East 22d Street, New York 10.

Background The American Association of Social Workers, organized in 1921, provides the national working channel and local machinery for the cooperative activities of professional social workers. It encourages adequate basic preparation and training through its membership requirements and fosters a homogeneous group to develop competent social work opinion. The Association also works to promote a high quality of professional service through formulating and establishing satisfactory conditions of employment and retirement plans to attract competent personnel. It influences social planning and legislation for modernized welfare services and living standards and disseminates information concerning social work as a profession. There are approximately 11,000 individual members who are organized into ninety-five state, regional, or local chapters. The Association is financed by individual membership dues.

Activities and Personnel The Association is actively at work on postwar problems through its Committee on Organization and Planning of the Social Services in the War and Postwar Periods. This Committee was established by the National Board in December 1942 with the following responsibilities: (1) to outline the general content and plan for the study of problems related to organizing and planning social services, including those of the immediate war situation, of developing social services abroad, of planning for social services after the war, and of the Association's relationship to the government and to other organizations with similar interests; (2) to identify the phases of social work needing first consideration; and (3) to plan material for chapter discussion, as well as define the issues and problems that should be considered by the AASW and acted upon at the next delegate conference.

To facilitate the work of the Committee, subcommittees covering specific subject areas have

been established in various sections of the country. The subjects being studied are: social security, medical care, foreign relief and rehabilitation, vocational rehabilitation, services to youth, demobilization, full employment, and the relation of social work to labor and industry.

The personnel of the Committee on Organization and Planning is as follows: Alton Linford, Boston, Chairman; Mrs. Helen Brunot, Washington, D. C.; Lucy Carner, Chicago; Mrs. Isabel G. Carter, Philadelphia; Harry M. Chester, Atlanta; Rudolph Danstedt, Pittsburgh; Donald S. Howard, New York; Dorothy C. Kahn, New York; Peter Kasius, New York; Elizabeth Magee, Cleveland; and Morris Zelditch, New York.

The Wartime Committee on Personnel is another special committee of the AASW composed of two representatives from each of the following participating organizations: American Association of Medical Social Workers, American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, American Association of Schools of Social Work, American Association of Social Workers, and American Association for the Study of Group Work. This Committee is working to increase the supply of trained personnel in the field of social work during the war and reconstruction period and to try to relate the activities of professional schools and social work practice for this purpose. It serves as a medium for the exchange of information, exploration of common interests, and joint action by the participating organizations.

The membership of the Wartime Committee on Personnel is as follows: Harriett Bartlett, Boston, Chairman; Joseph P. Anderson, New York, Secretary; Grace L. Coyle, Cleveland; Gordon Hamilton, New York; Agnes Leahy, New York; Leona E. Massoth, Chicago; Madeline U. Moore, New York; Ann Elizabeth Neely, New York; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Ross, Philadelphia; and Marian E. Russell, Chicago.

American Association of University Women. Kathryn McHale, General Director, 1634 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The AAUW was founded in 1882 "for practical work in education." It is a national association, with state divisions and approximately 915 local branches. Membership (approximately 72,000) is based on degrees from colleges and universities approved by the Association. The principal source of income is the membership dues, $2.00 per member.

The AAUW is organized on a national scale with considerable autonomy in the local units for study and community activities. In the local groups AAUW members carry out a widespread program of study, community education, and activities growing out of study. Study guides are issued and programs developed with national guidance in these fields: education, international relations, social studies, status of women, and the arts.

Activities An increasing proportion of activity is devoted to continuing study and discussion of postwar problems in these fields. National committees have recommended that the Association promote study of postwar problems, national and international, and stimulate discussion of these problems in all communities where the Association has branches. Branch programs very generally have shown a prompt response to this recommendation.

Postwar planning is emerging as a major interest in the various fields of the AAUW program, as follows:

1. *Education.* Nationally and locally there is increasing emphasis on developing a philosophy of education which will prepare individuals to carry forward the difficult tasks of democracy in the postwar period. Local groups are studying needs of children and youth and taking steps to meet them, not only to combat wartime juvenile delinquency but to guard against the postwar consequences of wartime neglect. Support is given to a broader interpretation of education, to steps to meet problems of postwar adjustment. Branches are discussing trends and changes which will affect education in the postwar period: extended school services, effects of war-training adjustments on colleges, and provisions for veterans' education. In many branches guidance programs are conducted for high school students; these are now related to postwar situations. In the quarterly AAUW *Journal* a regular department on higher education directs attention of members to trends and developments significant for the future.

2. *International Relations.* By action of its 1941 national convention, the AAUW supports legislation for "development of a closer international collaboration to be begun now among the peoples resisting the Axis powers and expanded as rapidly as possible into suitable international institutions." Programs of local groups embody this objective. The AAUW is a member association of the International Federation of University Women, which is considering plans for cooperation of university women in rehabilitation of education in the war-devastated countries. The national AAUW is one of the sponsoring organizations of

the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace (*q.v.*), and is represented on the Liaison Committee for International Education.

Publications in this field include: Outline for United Nations Program, and kit of supplementary reading materials; Building the New World Order, 1939; Problem-of-the-Month Series: For a Free World, 1942, Reconstruction — Steps from War to Peace, 1942, Europe in the New World Order, 1943; The Front Page Series, 1944 — eight issues, each reviewing recent developments in critical areas of international affairs, with considerable attention to their significance for the future, and especially for international organization for peace; and Education for International Security, by Helen Dwight Reid, AAUW *Journal,* Winter 1944.

3. *Social Studies.* The national committee on social studies has laid special emphasis on study of postwar problems and adjustments in the fields of consumer problems, social welfare services and social security, labor standards, housing, and the newer developments in the relationships of government and industry. The Association supported the establishment of a Post-War Economic Reconstruction Commission; and it has urged the War Production Board (*q.v.*) to give consumers representation in reconversion conferences.

Publications include: Contemporary America Series: Toward Post-War Adjustments in America, 1942, and Planning Post-War Welfare, 1943; Social Security in the Post-War World, by Eveline M. Burns, AAUW *Journal,* Winter 1944; and The Consumer in the Post-War Economy, AAUW *Journal,* Spring 1944.

4. *Status of Women.* Implementing a 1941 convention resolution, the program on economic and legal status of women, through study, action, and the creation of public opinion, supports present and postwar policies to the end that women in a democracy shall "have opportunity to participate fully in the intellectual, social, economic, and political life of the nation according to their ability as persons without restriction because of sex or marital status." Steps are being taken to bring together material and develop plans on the part to be played by women in the postwar world, specifically on "the continued utilization of trained services of women in the post-war world." Women in the Post-War World, an annotated bibliography, with quotations, was published in 1943.

5. *The Arts.* Local groups are being urged to promote training and interest in the arts — for their own members and the community — not as an escape but as a means of individual growth, interpretation of the community, and encouragement of the artist. These objectives are being thought of now in terms of postwar possibilities, with emphasis on the arts as an expression of our times and culture. Planning is urged now for postwar activities: group work in the arts on the university extension pattern, community art surveys, and establishment of small museums or art centers to provide art resources for the community.

Interest in the programs outlined above is stimulated and developments reported in the two periodicals issued by the Association: the *Journal of the American Association of University Women,* a 64-page quarterly sent to all members and to a subscription list of more than 3,000; and the *General Director's Letter,* a working publication issued at intervals (four or five times a year) and sent to local, state, and national officers. The "Workshop" number of the *Journal* (Summer 1943) outlined programs of study, meetings, and community activities "To Win the War and Secure the Peace." One section was devoted to suggestions for meetings on topics related to postwar planning in each of the foregoing fields, with reading references. A special kit of materials has been assembled for the use of members in studying these fields.

Personnel Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: Kathryn McHale, General Director; Harriet Ahlers Houdlette, Associate in Childhood Education; Helen M. Hosp, Associate in Higher Education; Esther Caukin Brunauer, Associate in International Education; Esther Cole Franklin, Associate in Social Studies; Frances Valiant Speek, Secretary to the Committee on Economic and Legal Status of Women; Lura Beam, Associate in the Arts; and Ruth Wilson Tryon, Editor and Secretary to the Committee on Fellowship Endowment.

American Bankers Association. Harold Stonier, Executive Manager, 22 East 40th Street, New York 16.

Background The American Bankers Association was organized in 1875: (1) to promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and financial institutions; (2) to obtain the practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the banking and commercial interests of the country; (3) to obtain consideration of questions regarding the financial and commercial usages, customs, and laws that affect banking; and (4) for protection against crime.

Activities The divisions of the organization most concerned with postwar planning are the Agricultural Commission, Commerce and Marine Commission, Credit Policy Commission, Economic Policy Commission, Post-War Small Business Credit Commission, and the Research Council. These divisions, as well as a number of special committees, are devoting particular attention to credit requirements of the postwar period and the various resources which are available in this field.

The newly formed Post-War Small Business Credit Commission is actively engaged in promoting the organization of credit pools set up by local banks along trade-area or other lines to meet every possible sound credit need of business and agriculture. Thus banks will be enabled to handle small business and other credits in the postwar period by a pooling of resources, and credits in excess of the facilities of one pool may be handled through cooperation with pools in other areas.

Personnel Most of the postwar planning activities are carried on through committees. Paul F. Cadman is Director of the Research Council.

American Bar Association: International and Comparative Law Section. Mitchell B. Carroll, Chairman, 67 Broad Street, New York 4.

Background The International and Comparative Law Section of the ABA was created in 1933 to promote interest, activity, and research in the two fields of international and comparative law, to diffuse knowledge thereof among members of the legal profession and others, and to formulate professional opinion thereon. It is a Section of the ABA, open to all members of the Association who wish to join. It is supported by Section dues supplemented by an Association appropriation.

Activities This Section of the ABA is at present devoting its attention primarily to the formulation of two reports in fulfillment of a mandate to the Section contained in resolutions adopted by the House of Delegates of the ABA on March 30, 1943. The first of these reports will cover the subject of an adequate postwar judicial system of permanent international courts designed to provide an accessible and continuous administration of justice. It was entrusted to a Section Committee on Post War International Judicial Organization, of which Amos J. Peaslee of Clarksboro, New Jersey, is Chairman.

The second report will attempt the statement of certain fundamental principles, including a Bill of Rights, which are constitutional in character and which should be generally acceptable as a minimum for the preservation of international order and justice under law. This report will be formulated by a Section Committee on Constitutional Principles of a World Order, of which Frederick R. Coudert of New York is Chairman.

Both of the foregoing committees rendered their reports at the spring meeting of the Section held in Washington on April 28, 1944, including a set of resolutions embodying the results of their research. The Section appointed a special committee to examine the reports, to coordinate them wherever possible, and to report to the Section at its annual meeting in Chicago in June 1944. Should the Section approve the report and resolutions, these would then go to the House of Delegates of the ABA for final action.

Personnel The officers of this Section are: Mitchell B. Carroll, Chairman; Willard B. Cowles, Vice Chairman; and Edgar Turlington, Secretary.

American Council on Education. George F. Zook, President, 744 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The American Council on Education was established in 1918 "to place the resources of the educational institutions of our country more completely at the disposal of the national government and its departments, to the end that through an understanding cooperation their patriotic services may be augmented; a continuous supply of educated men may be maintained; and preparation for the great responsibilities of the reconstruction period after the war may be anticipated."

The purpose of the American Council on Education during the recent period of national defense, and now of war, is in many respects a reiteration of the original statement of purpose. The Council is a coordinating agency with three classes of membership: (1) constituent members — national educational organizations and other bodies having similar interests; (2) institutional members — universities, colleges, professional and technical schools of similar grade, state and city departments of education, school systems of suburban communities, towns, counties, and smaller cities, and other selected institutions; and (3) associate members — organizations having interests related to the work of the Council. The number of members to date is 729. The income of the Council is derived from membership dues and subventions primarily for special projects.

Activities For nearly a year the Council has given considerable attention to problems of postwar planning primarily as they affect higher education. These activities have been coordinated through the Problems and Plans Committee, the Committee on the Relationship of Higher Education to the Federal Government, the Committee on Student Personnel Work, and the Committee on Accrediting Procedures.

The Problems and Plans Committee has concerned itself with far-reaching problems of postwar educational reorganization, international educational relations, the possible effects of a year of compulsory military training, and the potential reorganization of the ROTC.

The Committee on the Relationship of Higher Education to the Federal Government has analyzed proposed legislation for discharged military personnel and has been in frequent conferences with governmental agencies concerning themselves with veterans' affairs. It has had a continuing relationship with the Army, the Navy, and National Headquarters, Selective Service System (*q.v.*) regarding programs and policies that affect higher education. A subcommittee has prepared a "Design for General Education" for members of the armed forces which will be valuable to institutions training service men and women.

The Committee on Student Personnel Work has cooperated with the Armed Forces Committee on Postwar Educational Opportunities for Service Personnel in drawing up the supplementary report for the consideration of this latter Committee.

The Committee on Accrediting Procedures has carried on the activities initiated by the Council in cooperating with the U. S. Armed Forces Institute and the development of plans for sound educational credit for military experience. Frequent conferences have been held with the regional accrediting agencies and the matter has been discussed before many institutional conferences. For the most part there has been general acceptance on the part of institutions of higher education of the plans of accreditation developed through the Council.

A special committee has recently been appointed on international education and the Council has cooperated with both government and private agencies in consideration of an international office of education. The Council has also initiated a study of the implication of military education for civilian education.

Several issues of the Council's bulletin, *Higher Education and National Defense,* have been devoted exclusively to postwar issues. The Council has also issued two pamphlets on accreditation: Sound Educational Credit for Military Experience, 1943, 35 pp.; and School and College Credit for Military Experience — Answers to Questions, 1943, 6 pp.

Personnel The staff members most actively concerned with postwar plans are: George F. Zook, President; Francis J. Brown, Consultant; and Donald J. Shank, Assistant to the President.

American Federation of Labor. William Green, President, American Federation of Labor Building, 901 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Background The American Federation of Labor was formed in 1881 to provide a coordinating agency through which trade unions may determine labor policies and practices, promote the general interests of all workers, and secure mutual support for their special problems. One of the important activities of the Federation is the legislative field. Legislative and political interests of labor are advanced together with the economic and social welfare of the labor movement. The Federation adheres to a nonpartisan policy and support of a candidate is based solely on his record and attitude toward matters of vital concern to labor. The Federation derives its revenue from a per capita tax paid by members of affiliated bodies.

Activities By direction of its 1941 convention, a Committee on Postwar Planning was appointed in January 1942. The Committee has held a number of meetings with government officials and experts for the purpose of exploring problems, and has made recommendations to the Executive Council of the Federation. Among these is a plan for reconversion to a peacetime economy. The Committee has issued Notes for Speakers and pamphlets on some of the major problems in the field. These were prepared for local union organizations in order that they might be kept in touch with developing problems and policies at the national level. In addition, the following Federation committees are functioning: Education, Housing, Social Security, and Taxation.

Official publications include: *Weekly News Service,* furnished to labor papers; *American Federationist,* monthly; and *Labor's Monthly Survey.*

Personnel The Committee on Postwar Planning is headed by Matthew Woll, Chairman, with the following labor representa-

tives: Harvey Brown, John Childs, David Dubinsky, Richard Gray, George M. Harrison, George Q. Lynch, Agnes Nestor, Reuben Soderstrom, and Milton P. Webster.

American Friends Service Committee. Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

Background The American Friends Service Committee represents the Religious Society of Friends in efforts to relieve human suffering and to promote international good will through a ministry of reconciliation. Motivated by a desire to serve suffering humanity, the Committee makes no distinctions of race, creed, religious, or political affiliation. This organization derives its funds principally from private individuals, organizations, and foundations.

Activities Founded in 1917 to relieve war sufferers abroad, the Committee is again active in foreign fields. Through Service Committee personnel in Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and North Africa, refugees are being assisted in problems of migration as well as in their more immediate needs of food, clothing, and shelter. Under government license, small sums of money may be sent through the Committee to refugees by their relatives and friends in this country. In France, reserves of money, food, and clothing, set up previous to the total occupation of France, have made possible the continuance of the work under Secours Quaker, a French relief agency. During 1943, 122 tons of clothing were distributed to needy persons by Committee workers in England, Continental Europe, North Africa, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and the United States. In Mexico, volunteers work on health, sanitation, and recreation projects. The Committee has been designated by the President's War Relief Control Board as the American agency to administer the distribution of milk, medicine, and vitamins in India. In China, the Friends Ambulance Unit is engaged in the transportation of drugs, medical equipment, and personnel to stricken regions.

In this country, work camps and rehabilitation experiments continue in areas of social and industrial maladjustment. Institutes and seminars are held on college campuses and in communities on social, economic, and religious problems related to postwar planning and the development of a peaceful world. Friends, in cooperation with other groups, administer Civilian Public Service Camps for Religious Objectors. At the request of the government, the Committee is assisting in the placement of Japanese-Americans through hostels in various cities and through representatives in the Relocation Centers.

Research is being undertaken in problems of personnel training for relief operations, including questions concerning the spiritual motivation of relief workers. Annotated bibliographies on relief and rehabilitation are issued from time to time. Research is also being conducted in special problems concerning the relation between public and private relief organizations in the past. The American Friends Service Committee, together with the Mennonite Central Committee and Brethren Service Committee, established a Research Center in Philadelphia in 1943 for research in problems of relief and rehabilitation. Members of the staff of the Research Center have been assisting Dr. Hertha Kraus, Professor of Sociology at Bryn Mawr College, in the studies she has undertaken in the field of international relief.

Committee publications on postwar topics include:

A Call to Persons of Goodwill, by Clarence Pickett and Rufus Jones, 1941, 3 pp.

Pacifist Living Today and Tomorrow, 1941, 80 pp.

Looking Toward the Postwar World, September 1942, 48 pp.

Friends and Community Service in War and Peace, by Arthur Dunham, 1942, 67 pp.

Issued irregularly: *AFSERCO News;* Annual Report, Under the Red and Black Star; Bulletins on England, France, China, General Relief, Refugees, and Japanese-Americans.

Personnel Staff members working on postwar relief and reconstruction problems are: Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary; Elmore Jackson, Samuel D. Marble, Kenneth Morgan, and James G. Vail. Research and educational work is being done by Irwin Abrams, Service Committee representative in joint Mennonite–Brethren–Quaker Research Unit; Roy McCorkel and E. A. Schaal, Institute Secretaries; Leslie Barrett, South Sudbury, Mass.; Don Calhoun, 3959 15th Avenue, N. E., Seattle, Wash.; Ed Duckles, Woman's College, Greensboro, N. C.; Guy Gebhardt, Friends University, Wichita, Kan.; Tom Hunt, Mills College, Oakland, Calif.; John Kavanaugh, 12 North 3d Street, Columbus, O.; Howard Kessler, 303 Couch Building, Portland, Ore.; and Gaston Scott, Drake University, Des Moines, Ia.

American Gas Association. Alexander Forward, Managing Director, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17.

Background This Association, formed in 1918, is the trade association for the gas industry. Its functions and activities are decided upon and controlled by an executive board. The members of the board are executives of member companies of the Association and serve on a voluntary basis.

Some of the important purposes of the organization are: (1) to promote and develop the gas industry; (2) to increase the effectiveness of gas service for the mutual benefit of the industry and the gas-consuming public; (3) to advance to the highest efficiency the methods of production, manufacture, transportation, distribution, and selling of gas; and (4) to collect, coordinate, and disseminate ideas and information for these purposes. Further objectives of the Association include the conservation of natural gas, promotion of methods of education to advance knowledge and learning among its membership, stimulation of invention and research in the industry, and cooperation with other organizations interested in any field of the gas industry. It is a nonprofit organization and its principal source of income is membership dues.

Activities and Personnel In addition to its normal activities, the Association has set up a Post-War Planning Committee to assist the industry to prepare for its operation after the war. The work of the Committee includes fact-finding studies and analyses pertinent to this problem.

The Post-War Planning Committee is under the direction of A. M. Beebee, Chairman, and is comprised of a group of gas company executives representing the manufactured and natural gas branches of the industry on a national basis. In addition to a general committee, its organization includes a Committee on Action and the following subcommittees engaged in studying the various subjects indicated: Post-War Purchasing Power and Potential Markets, C. V. Sorenson, Chairman; Engineering and Economic Phases of Our Industry, Hall M. Henry, Chairman; Effects of National Planning and Trends, W. C. Beckjord, Chairman; Factors Affecting the Realization of Potential Markets, R. J. Rutherford, Chairman; Gas and Electricity in the Homes of Tomorrow, R. E. Ginna, Chairman; Sales Policies, B. A. Seiple, Chairman; The Economics of Heating, H. O. Loebell, Chairman; and New and Improved Post-War Domestic Gas Appliances, F. M. Rosenkrans, Chairman.

The following subcommittee reports have been published and made available to the gas industry: Initial Report of Sub-Committee on Post-War Purchasing Power and Potential Markets, September 1943, 19 pp.; and Initial Report of Sub-Committee on Competitive Factors Affecting the Realization of Potential Markets, December 1943, 57 pp.

J. W. West, Jr., Assistant Managing Director of the Association, is Secretary of the Post-War Planning Committee.

American Geographical Society. John K. Wright, Director, Broadway at 156th Street, New York 32.

Background The American Geographical Society was founded in 1852 for the advancement of geographical knowledge. The Society, with a professional staff, is financed by membership dues, endowments, and grants for special projects.

Activities While the Society is not engaged directly in the study of postwar problems as such, its program of research and publication is yielding geographical information that will undoubtedly be of value in the quest for solutions for such problems. Much of this information is made available to the public through the Society's quarterly, *The Geographical Review*, through special books and maps issued occasionally, and through a current bibliography of geographical publications (today the only work of its kind) appearing ten times a year. The Society's cartographic staff is devoting most of its time to the preparation of maps and reports for government agencies, notably the Division of Geography and Cartography, Department of State (*q.v.*).

Personnel The personnel working on problems concerned with the postwar period includes John K. Wright, Director, and other members of the staff.

American Institute of Architects. Raymond J. Ashton, President, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The American Institute of Architects was established in 1857. Its Committee on Post-War Reconstruction was appointed in 1940 to assist in working out a long-range program for reconstruction after the war. This is a nation-wide committee which will later form committees in each chapter region. The Committee is financed by appropriations from the normal income of the Institute, which is derived from dues from members and investments.

Activities The Committee on Post-War Reconstruction is principally interested in the reconstruction of American urban and rural areas. Its work is largely educational and concerned with programs for action on domestic problems, but with a good deal of interest in international affairs. It plans to cooperate in urban and rural reconstruction with similar agencies in England, Canada, and Australia.

The following problems are on the Committee's postwar agenda: full employment, money, taxation, reassessment methods, deflation of excessive land values, legislation, decentralization of cities, regional planning, neighborhood units, transportation and transit, recreation, urban and rural housing policy, private versus government construction, methods of reducing construction costs, unfair practices, and financing.

Personnel Walter R. MacCornack is Chairman of the Institute Committee on Post-War Reconstruction. The work being done by the Institute is all voluntary service by practicing architects in the United States.

American Jewish Committee: Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems. Max Gottschalk, Director, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16.

Background The Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems, a special department of the American Jewish Committee, was established on November 1, 1940. Its work is to investigate, collate, and interpret data on the political, economic, and social conditions of Jews everywhere as an urgent and indispensable preliminary to postwar planning. The program of the Institute falls into three divisions: (1) Political, Economic and Social Problems; (2) Migration and Colonization; and (3) Relief and Reconstruction. The published studies and unpublished memoranda are intended for the use of those who will represent the Jewish communities in the deliberations and negotiations on postwar problems. In addition, the Institute has undertaken an educational program designed to stimulate thought and discussion of these problems among the general public.

Activities The activities of the Research Institute are guided by a Committee on Peace Studies set up by the American Jewish Committee and composed of twenty-eight persons, representing various points of view. A number of outstanding scholars organized in an Advisory Council assist the Institute with advice and suggestions. It is the policy of the Institute to employ the services of competent scholars and experts in the United States and abroad in its individual and collective research projects. The Institute also endeavors to cooperate with other existing organizations and agencies, both Jewish and general, engaged in similar efforts.

During 1943 the following studies, among others, were published: The Position of the Jews in the Post-War World; Palestine in the New World; Relief, Reconstruction and Migration; and Jewish Survival in the Democracy of the Future. (These are, respectively, the last four units of the Institute's Jewish Post-War Problems: A Study Course.) Additional publications include: Jewish Migrations: Past Experiences and Post-War Prospects, by Eugene M. Kulischer; Post-War Migrations: Proposals for an International Agency, with an introduction by Paul van Zeeland; Cooperative Communities at Work, by Henrik Infield; and International Bill of the Rights of Man, by H. Lauterpacht (to be published shortly).

For a more inclusive list of Institute publications the reader is referred to the 1943 edition of this directory, and is invited to communicate with the Institute.

Personnel Committee on Peace Studies: Morris R. Cohen, Chairman. Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems: Max Gottschalk, Director; Abraham G. Duker, Editor (in the armed forces); Libby Benedict, Eugene Hevesi, Milton Himmelfarb, Moses Moskowitz (in the armed forces), Simon Segal, and Louis Shub.

American Labor Conference on International Affairs. Varian Fry, Executive Secretary, 9 East 46th Street, New York 17.

Background The American Labor Conference on International Affairs was formed in February 1943 by a group of recognized spokesmen of organized labor in the United States, including the American Federation of Labor (*q.v.*), the Congress of Industrial Organizations (*q.v.*), and the Railroad Brotherhoods, in cooperation with American and European scholars and representatives of the European labor movement residing in this country. It was felt by this group that organized cooperation in a research organization was needed for a systematic study, from the broad viewpoint of industrial democracy and organized labor, of the vast problems of the postwar period. The work of the Conference is supported by unions and a few individual contributors.

The announcement issued by the American La-

bor Conference at its formation stated: "Immediately after the cessation of hostilities there will arise many problems of reconstruction, of normalization of economic life, of feeding millions of human beings in the war-torn areas, suffering from famine, chronic undernourishment and epidemics. There will arise also the problems of European federation and regional confederations, of national, economic and ethnological frontiers, and with them the many problems of economic unions and autarchies, of planned economy, the nationalization of industry, of unemployment as an international phenomenon, of currency adjustments and reform, of international social security, and of the migration of labor.

"Most of these problems affect organized labor directly or indirectly. They cannot be solved without labor's direct participation. Study of these problems for the purpose of supplying organized labor with adequate, objective information is, therefore, of the utmost importance."

Activities To further these aims, the American Labor Conference has set up a small research staff and obtained the assistance of a number of American and European labor representatives and scholars. These men, formed into four committees and several subcommittees, direct studies of political, economic, labor, and educational problems.

Several memoranda have already been submitted to labor organizations and government agencies on: (1) American and British international currency and credit plans; (2) the revised international currency plan of the United States Treasury; (3) the Treasury plan for an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; (4) the Moscow Agreement; (5) the disposal of government-owned plants after the war; (6) the reform of the International Labour Organisation (*q.v.*); (7) safeguards against oppressive labor conditions in backward countries; and (8) international access to raw materials. Further memoranda on political, economic, and social postwar problems are in preparation. The Conference also prepared a study on the labor movements of European countries which was published by the American Federation of Labor under the title, Democracy and the Free Labor Movement.

Since March 1943 the ALC has published a biweekly press service, the *A.L.C. News Letter,* which discusses problems of postwar reconstruction and economic and social trends in various countries. This press service has been widely used by the American and Canadian labor press. In a quarterly review, *International Postwar Problems,* the first issue of which appeared in December 1943, the organization has undertaken to establish a platform for public discussion of postwar problems which are of particular interest to organized labor, both in the United States and abroad.

In June 1943 the ALC held a convention in New York, which was attended by 500 labor representatives and scholars. Fundamental national and international postwar problems were discussed by outstanding American and European labor leaders, scholars, and officials of the government and of the International Labour Organisation.

Personnel The officers of the Conference are William Green, Chairman, and David Dubinsky, Vice Chairman. Other members of the Executive Committee are: Raphael Abramovitch, Clinton S. Golden, John Green, George M. Harrison, Louis Hollander, James T. Shotwell, and Matthew Woll. Alfred Braunthal, George Denike, and Albert Halasi are Research Associates.

American Law Institute. William Draper Lewis, Director, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

Background The American Law Institute was established on February 23, 1923 to improve the law and its administration. It has a Council of thirty-four members elected by the membership; and two classes of membership: (1) official members — Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, senior judges of the ten United States Circuit Courts of Appeal, Chief Justices of the highest courts of the several states, deans of law schools, members of the Association of American Law Schools, presidents of state bar associations; and (2) 850 life members. It is financed by donations for specific projects from foundations and individuals.

Activities The only postwar project on which the Institute is now engaged is an International Bill of Rights to which it is devoting approximately 40 per cent of its activity. The ultimate publication (1944) will contain the conclusions reached with full explanations. The activity of the Institute is primarily group work in which experts develop statements of law and suggestions in the form of model acts, etc., for its improvement. There is also considerable research work and some fact finding in connection with this group work. The remaining activity is confined to educational work explaining recommendations for the improvement of law and its administration.

Personnel The composition of the group working on the International Bill of Rights is as follows: Ricardo J. Alfaro, George M. Barakat, Percy E. Corbett, J. Alvarez del Vayo, Noel T. Dowling, Kenneth Durant, John R. Ellingston, Hu Shih, Manley O. Hudson, C. Wilfred Jenks, Charles E. Kenworthey, Henri Laugier, Karl Loewenstein, K. C. Mahindra, Roland Morris, John E. Mulder, Ernst Rabel, Ludwik Rajchman, David Riesman, Jr., Warren A. Seavey, Angelo P. Sereni, Paul Weill, Quincy Wright, and George M. Wunderlich.

American Library Association. Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Background The American Library Association was established in 1876 to promote library service and librarianship. It is a membership organization composed of over 15,000 member libraries and librarians. It is governed by officers, an Executive Board and Council, all elected. The headquarters office in Chicago serves as a clearing center for all library interests. The ALA has about seventy-five boards and committees, five divisions organized in special fields of activity, and seventeen round tables. It is supported by membership dues, the sale of publications, endowment funds, and special grants.

Activities and Personnel 1. *Domestic Library Planning.* As a first step in public library planning the ALA Postwar Planning Committee, headed by Dean Carleton Joeckel of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, produced Post-War Standards for Public Libraries, for the National Resources Planning Board. The second step now in process is the checking of existing library service against those standards. The third step will be to make actual plans for the development of libraries.

Responsibility for planning for college and university libraries is centered in a special subcommittee headed by William H. Carlson of the University of Washington Library. Mrs. Mary Peacock Douglas, North Carolina State Department of Public Library Instruction, heads a special subcommittee on planning for library service to children and young people. Many other ALA committees are giving attention to postwar planning in the fields covered by the Postwar Planning Committee's responsibility. For example, the Audio-Visual Committee is attempting to lay out a program for increased library use of such materials and the Board of Education for Librarianship is taking a look at the future in its field. The ALA is also stimulating state and local library planning, and serving as a clearinghouse of information.

For the past several years the ALA, through a series of national, regional, state, and local institutes on war and postwar issues, through articles in the *ALA Bulletin,* and through special reading lists, has been striving to stimulate library interest in general postwar planning. As the national organization concerned with library development, it cooperates with national, state, and local agencies interested in planning and initiates plans for library participation.

2. *International Library Planning.* The ALA International Relations Board, with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, now has a Washington office under the direction of Harry M. Lydenberg. Its functions include planning for future international library development. By the close of 1944 the ALA Committee on Aid to Libraries in War Areas will have purchased almost a quarter of a million dollars' worth of current scholarly and scientific periodicals for use after the war in replenishing libraries of foreign countries.

A project is under consideration to purchase scientific and technical books published since 1939 for the same purpose. Programs for comprehensive library cooperation and exchange of materials and personnel with countries of Europe, Africa, and Asia are also being formulated.

Projects now in operation in Latin America include the distribution of United States books to libraries and cultural institutes in other American republics, establishment and administration of three American libraries, assistance in developing courses in library science, and grants-in-aid to Latin Americans for study of library science in the United States.

American Management Association, Inc. Alvin E. Dodd, President, 330 West 42d Street, New York 18.

Background The American Management Association is composed of industrial and commercial companies and executives interested in modern and efficient management methods for their own organizations. Because its membership includes almost every type of industry, the Association makes possible — by conferences, publications, and special services — a broad interchange of management information and experience. The AMA makes no profit, does no lobbying, and advances no propaganda. Its interests are solely the practical solution of current business problems and the development of the science of management.

The Association has a background of over twenty-eight years' activity in the management field. Originally organized under the name of the Corporation Training Schools, it has, through the years, expanded its sphere of influence to other than personnel fields, taking its present corporate name and organization in 1923. It is supported by membership dues.

Activities The Association has no formal postwar committee but regularly features discussion of postwar problems and plans at its various divisional conferences, which have an annual attendance of over 10,000 executives from industries throughout the United States.

Problems involved in forward planning are also continued in the Association's publications: *The Management Review* and *Personnel*. Published documents on the subject include such titles as: Blueprinting the Planning for the Postwar Job in the Factory; Finding and Planning the Postwar Sales Structure; and Population Shifts and Postwar Markets.

Personnel The Vice Presidents of the various divisions through which the Association operates are: Lawrence A. Appley, Personnel; Joseph Givner, Packaging; William F. Lund, Insurance; Don G. Mitchell, Marketing; Henry E. Niles, Office Management; H. C. Perry, Finance and Accounts; and Erwin H. Schell, Production. Staff members working on postwar planning include: Henry J. Howlett, Secretary, and James O. Rice, Editor.

American Maritime Council, Inc. J. E. Otterson, Chairman, 11 Broadway, New York 4.

Background The American Maritime Council was incorporated May 29, 1942 to survey all the factors relating to the future of the American shipbuilding and shipping industry, and to develop plans and recommendations relative to the future of these interrelated industries as a guide to the determination of private and public policies. It is an incorporated nonprofit organization set up on the basis of committees within the industries concerned which support it.

Activities The Council is devoting major attention to the field of postwar domestic and international shipping problems. It acts as a clearinghouse for the exchange of information in this field and assists in research studies which are being carried on in pursuit of its objectives. It hopes to provide a channel for more complete and organized cooperation between the maritime industry and the government in working out the future destiny of the American Merchant Marine.

The Council has undertaken studies covering our water-borne foreign commerce, ship design, shipbuilding and ownership, ship operation and ownership, marine insurance, admiralty law, banking and finance, and public relations. Committees have been formed by the Council to deal with each of these subjects. Full use is being made of existing studies, reports, and statistical material available in government departments, trade associations, educational and banking institutions, and the cooperation and assistance of their technical and statistical staffs will be used wherever possible. The facilities of the Division of Economics and Statistics of the Maritime Commission (*q.v.*) have been placed at the disposal of the Council. The Council has just completed a survey of United States water-borne foreign commerce which will be used as a basis for the other subjects now being studied by the Council.

Personnel The Chairmen of the Council Committees have been drawn from the membership of the Council.

Committee on Foreign Commerce: Henry F. Grady, Chairman; R. R. Adams, Vice Chairman; and Alexander V. Dye, Director of Research. Dr. Dye is also Economic Consultant for the Council.

Committee on Ship Design: Admiral H. L. Vickery, Chairman.

Shipbuilding Committee: H. Gerrish Smith, Chairman.

Committee on Ship Operation: Basil Harris, Chairman, Edward P. Farley, B. B. Howard, A. J. McCarthy, and M. M. Noon, Chairmen of subcommittees studying the various phases of ship operation; also Charles L. Wheeler, Chairman, Special Committee on the West Coast; and Frazer A. Bailey, Chairman, West Coast Committee on Ship Operation.

Committee on Ship Operating — Economic: John E. Slater, Chairman.

Marine Insurance Committee: Henry H. Reed, Chairman.

Committee on Admiralty Law: Cletus Keating, Chairman.

Gulf Regional Committee: Theodore Brent, Chairman.

American Medical Association: Committee on Post War Medical Service. Dr. Roger I. Lee, Chairman, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10, Illinois.

Background The Trustees of the American Medical Association appointed a Committee on Post War Medical Service in Feb-

ruary 1943. The Committee represents the American Medical Association, the American College of Physicians, and the American College of Surgeons. Its first meeting was held in June 1943 in Chicago and subsequent meetings have been held in other cities.

Activities Up to the present time the Committee has been devoting itself to work of an exploratory nature. Among the problems discussed by the group have been relocation and distribution of returning physicians; postwar vocational training periods affecting physicians; completion of internships and residencies; and refresher courses for returning physicians. Subcommittees have been appointed to cover many subjects, and the reports of meetings of the Committee have appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* September 21, 1943, and October 30, 1943; other reports will appear from time to time.

Personnel Dr. Roger I. Lee is Chairman of the Committee on Post War Medical Service, and Dr. Alan Gregg is Secretary. Other members of the Committee include: Drs. Irvin Abell, Arthur W. Allen, Francis G. Blake, Edward L. Bortz, William B. Breed, Frederick A. Coller, Warren F. Draper, Captain William E. Eaton, Drs. Evarts A. Graham, James M. Mason, Walter W. Palmer, James E. Paullin (President of the AMA), George M. Piersol, Brigadier General F. W. Rankin, and Dr. H. H. Shoulders. Dr. C. M. Griffith has recently been added to represent the Director of the Veterans Bureau.

American Nurses' Association. Mrs. Alma H. Scott, R. N., Executive Secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

Background The American Nurses' Association was established in 1896. Its purposes are "to promote the professional and educational advancement of nurses in every proper way; to elevate the standard of nursing education; to establish and maintain a code of ethics among nurses; to distribute relief among such nurses as may become ill, disabled or destitute; to disseminate information on the subject of nursing by publications in official periodicals or otherwise; to bring into communication with each other various nurses and associations and federations of nurses throughout the United States of America; and to succeed to all rights and property held by the American Nurses' Association as a corporation duly incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York."

It is a federation of State Nurses' Associations whose members belong to the national organization through membership in the state associations. The principal source of income of the Association is from the dues of a membership of approximately 178,000. The American Nurses' Association is national in scope, with State Nurses' Associations in every state of the union, Puerto Rico, and the Territory of Hawaii. It also has membership in the International Council of Nurses.

Activities A major portion of the Association's work is devoted to research, fact finding, and programs for action on postwar matters in the fields of vocational counseling and employment of nurses; nursing legislation, service, and information; and the problems of the State Boards of Nurse Examiners.

Publications of the American Nurses' Association include: *American Journal of Nursing,* Mary M. Roberts, Editor, which is the official monthly publication of the Association and the National League of Nursing Education (*q.v.*); and *Professional Nursing,* the monthly publication of the Nursing Information Bureau of which Mary M. Roberts is Director and Ernestine Weidenbach is Secretary.

Personnel Principal staff members working on postwar activities are: Mrs. Alma H. Scott, R. N., Executive Secretary; Ella Best, R. N., Associate Executive Secretary; Mary I. Campbell, R. N., Assistant Executive Secretary; Marguerite K. Jacobsen, R. N., Assistant Executive Secretary; and Louise Tattershall, Statistician.

American Paper and Pulp Association. E. W. Tinker, Executive Secretary, 122 East 42d Street, New York 17.

Background The American Paper and Pulp Association, an organization to promote the welfare of the pulp and paper manufacturing industry, was established in 1878. Active membership in the Association is vested in sixteen Divisional Associations.

Activities In general, the activities of the American Paper and Pulp Association relate to broad problems that affect the entire industry or broad segments of the industry as contrasted with specific problems that directly affect the individual Divisional Associations. Problems of the latter type are handled through the divisional structure. Among the problems considered by committees of the parent organization are matters relating to forestry, legislation, stream improvement, statistics and cost engineering, tech-

nology, biological control, research, industrial relations, traffic, etc. While the industry will not be faced with any major postwar reconversion problem, postwar plans and developments will, of course, directly affect the industry's operations. In so far as practicable, postwar studies will be made by the present staff working through the existing committee structure. Where necessary, new committees will be appointed to consider specific problems.

Personnel E. W. Tinker, Executive Secretary, will direct all postwar activity.

American Peace Society. Philip Marshall Brown, President, 734 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The American Peace Society was founded in 1828 to promote the principles of international peace through justice; to advance in every proper way the general use of conciliation, arbitration, judicial methods, and other peaceful means of avoiding and adjusting differences among nations, to the end that right shall rule might in a law-governed world. It was incorporated on February 24, 1848 by special act of the legislature of Massachusetts.

The Society is composed of its executive officers, a board of directors, a national advisory council, and members paying dues. The principal source of its income is from the Permanent Peace Fund established in 1856 and administered by a board of trustees. In addition, the Society receives membership dues and individual donations.

Activities As the main object of the Society is the promotion of international order and organization, it is now devoting almost its entire activities to problems of international postwar reconstruction. During 1942 the Society conducted a round table for the study of postwar problems. The Society publishes an official quarterly, *World Affairs,* which contains numerous articles on postwar organization for peace.

Personnel Philip Marshall Brown, President; A. Curtis Wilgus, Acting Secretary and Editor; and Mabel Soule Call, Assistant Editor and Librarian, are working on postwar problems.

American Planning and Civic Association. Harlean James, Executive Secretary, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C.

Background This Association was established first as the American Civic Association in 1904 by a merger of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association (1897) and the National League for Civic Improvement (1901). In 1935 the American Civic Association merged with the National Conference on City Planning to form the American Planning and Civic Association.

The Association is dedicated to educating the American people to an understanding and appreciation of: (1) local, state, regional, and national planning for the best use of urban and rural land, and of water and other natural resources; (2) the safeguarding and planned use of local and national parks; (3) the conservation of natural scenery; (4) the advancement of higher ideals of life and civic beauty in America; (5) the improvement of living conditions; and (6) the fostering of wider educational facilities in schools and colleges.

It is an Association of individual members, associations, libraries, government bureaus, and similar groups, who maintain membership of various classes. It is supported by membership dues, individual contributions, and foundation grants.

Activities The Association's principal postwar interests are in urban rehabilitation and the development of the national parks. It is giving major attention to a program of education and action in these fields. The Association publishes *The American Planning and Civic Annual* and *Planning and Civic Comment,* a quarterly magazine which contains many articles and editorials on postwar planning.

Personnel Harlean James, Editor of the *Annual;* and Dora A. Padgett, Editor of *Planning and Civic Comment.*

American Retail Federation. David R. Craig, President, 1627 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The American Retail Federation was organized in 1935 to provide a meeting ground for the different branches of retailing and for the different geographic sections of the industry, and to provide also an instrument for coordinating action whenever the views of the various branches and segments of the retail industry are found to be common to them all.

It is a federation of thirty state-wide retail associations and of eighteen large national retail associations. Through these affiliates it represents more than 500,000 merchants engaged in all kinds and sizes of retail business.

Activities Since retail merchants are engaged in supplying the needs of the public, the Federation's primary war and postwar con-

cerns, for which it works actively, are: (1) the maximum civilian production that does not interfere with the war effort; (2) the orderly disposal of surplus government stocks through established trade channels; (3) the fullest possible employment after the war; and (4) policies and methods adequate to distribute the goods produced by full employment within the pattern of private enterprise.

Personnel Fred Lazarus, Jr. is Chairman of the Board of Trustees; David R. Craig is President; and Walter Morrow is Vice President. Most of the postwar planning work is being done through special committees.

American Society of Civil Engineers: Committee on Postwar Construction, Research and Development Division, 330 West 42d Street, New York 18; George T. Seabury, Secretary of the Society, 33 West 39th Street, New York 18.

Background The American Society of Civil Engineers, founded in 1852, has as its object the advancement of the sciences of engineering and architecture in their several branches, the professional improvement of its members, the encouragement of intercourse among men of practical science, and the establishment of a central point of reference and union for its members. It is a voluntary association of members of the profession governed by a Board of Direction composed of a president, two past presidents, four vice presidents, and nineteen directors. The organization includes standing and special committees, technical divisions, 64 local sections, and 123 student chapters. It is supported by membership dues from 20,000 members and proceeds from publications.

Activities To develop a sound program on postwar construction, the Society in April 1943 established a Committee on Postwar Construction. A program submitted by the Committee was adopted by the Society in July 1943 and was implemented in March 1944 by the creation of a Research and Development Division to assist the Committee in stimulating complete preparation of plans and specifications by private and public owners for needed postwar construction projects.

With the assistance of one hundred trained field correspondents, the Research and Development Division maintains running inventories of the volume of postwar projects for which plans are in process or completed, and statistical information regarding these inventories is made available to all who are interested in such data. Through its releases and other services, the Division seeks to provide the stimulus for immediate preparation of contract plans and documents. Activities of the Committee on Postwar Construction, including the work of the Research and Development Division, are correlated with the programs of other organizations seeking to assure a high level of American productivity and employment after the war. The Committee invites the cooperation of all organizations having similar objectives.

Personnel Members of the Committee on Postwar Construction are: G. Donald Kennedy, Washington, Chairman; Adolph J. Ackerman, Pittsburgh; Dean G. Edwards, New York; Frederick H. Fowler, San Francisco; Hal H. Hale, Washington; Charles T. Leeds, Los Angeles; Gustav J. Requardt, Baltimore; Frank T. Sheets, Chicago; and Malcolm Pirnie, New York, President of the Society, ex officio. The Research and Development Division is headed by Vincent B. Smith, Executive Director, and Mark B. Owen, Director.

American Society of Landscape Architects. Bradford Williams, Corresponding Secretary, 9 Park Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

Background The American Society of Landscape Architects, established in 1899, was incorporated in 1916 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Agreement of Association, filed when applying for incorporation, states that "the Corporation is constituted for the purpose of increasing the efficiency and influence of the profession, and to foster good fellowship among its members, and to promote the public welfare." The organization is supported by membership dues.

Activities The Society is interested in the encouragement of intelligent planning in all fields of public or private ownership in the United States where human welfare and happiness are affected by the arrangement of land and the objects upon it. Its major activity is centered on postwar problems and on the professional activity of individual members, who for the most part are engaged in postwar planning for private clients and for federal, state, and local governmental units. It is interested in furthering proper advance planning designed to promote public welfare and avoid the mistakes of the past in the expenditure of public funds during emergencies. The Society is a professional rather than a propaganda group.

The Society's official publication, the quarterly *Landscape Architecture,* is largely devoted to discussion of problems which will be involved in postwar developments. Articles appearing in recent issues on such subjects as, Post-War Highway Needs, and the long-range program for metropolitan parks for Detroit, apply particularly to the promotion of interest in postwar planning. In February 1944 the Society filed a statement of recommendations for postwar planning with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (Lanham Committee) of the House of Representatives.

Personnel The only staff member engaged in postwar activities is Bradford Williams, Corresponding Secretary. Other participation in this work is through committees.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Clarence E. Davies, Secretary, 29 West 39th Street, New York 18.

Background The ASME was formed in 1880 (1) to promote the art and science of mechanical engineering and the allied arts and sciences; (2) to encourage original research; (3) to foster engineering education; (4) to advance the standards of engineering; (5) to promote the intercourse of engineers among themselves and with allied technologists; and (6) severally and in cooperation with other engineering and technical societies, to broaden the usefulness of the engineering profession.

It is a voluntary association of members of the profession governed by a council composed of the president, five past presidents, and seven vice presidents, with nine managers and a treasurer, standing and special committees, professional divisions, technical committees, local sections, and student branches. It is supported by membership dues and proceeds from publications.

Activities The Society is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems and is devoting a minor share of its activity to research and educational work thereon. Its postwar projects include the following activities:

1. Postwar Planning Committee. A subcommittee of the joint committee of presidents and secretaries of five engineering societies, which are: American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers (*q.v.*), American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

2. Inter-American Engineering Cooperation Committee. A subcommittee of the Inter-American Development Commission, a joint committee of the five engineering societies mentioned above.

3. ASME Committee on Engineering Opportunities.

4. Industrial Conservation Committee. Industrial salvage and conservation, reclamation of waste.

The Society publishes *Mechanical Engineering,* a monthly. It contains technical articles, editorials and papers, including material on postwar planning over a period of more than two years.

Personnel Clarence E. Davies, Secretary of the Society; and Ernest Hartford, Executive Assistant Secretary. E. G. Bailey represents the ASME on the Joint Committee on Postwar Planning and Arthur M. Greene, Jr. represents it on the Joint Committee on Inter-American Engineering Cooperation. E. G. Bailey is Chairman of the Society's Committee on Engineering Opportunities, and W. L. Batt, R. E. Doherty, R. E. Flanders, and D. C. Prince are members. The Industrial Conservation Committee is composed of A. M. Perrin, Chairman, R. D. Bullard, Graham Granger, and R. A. Wheeler.

American Society of Planning Officials. Walter H. Blucher, Executive Director, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Background ASPO was established in 1935 to promote efficiency of public administration in land and community planning. It is incorporated in Illinois as a nonprofit organization and is supported by a subvention from the Spelman Fund of New York, supplemented by membership dues and sale of publications.

Activities ASPO's major postwar interest is in community planning and urban redevelopment in the United States. It is carrying on a program of research and education in these fields. The Society holds occasional conferences on war and postwar local planning problems. In 1943 these took the form of Training Institutes for Public Officials (held on a state-wide basis), and a planning conference for newspaper men sponsored by Public Administration Clearing House. The Society also holds an annual National Planning Meeting and publishes the proceedings thereof. The 1943 meeting, held in New York City in May, was devoted almost entirely to consideration of war and postwar problems.

The Society acts as a clearinghouse for all kinds of planning information and related activities. Through its publications, its inquiry service, and its informal field service, it carries on an active

program of education for better planning theory and practice. At present, it is chiefly concerned: (1) to keep planning commissions and technicians aware of their present and postwar responsibilities; (2) to assist planning agencies at all levels of government in formulating sound programs of postwar redevelopment; and (3) to provide planners and the interested general public with full and accurate information about current planning programs.

ASPO publications during 1943 include: Planning 1943 — Proceedings, 175 pp.; Planning Legislation 1943 — State Planning and Postwar Planning, Public Works Reserves, Urban Redevelopment, Zoning, etc., 22 pp.; Organization for Metropolitan Planning, 73 pp.; and Syllabus-Notebook, outline for training course for municipal officials, 132 pp. Other publications pertinent either to present or postwar community planning programs are: Action for Cities — A Guide for Community Planning, published by Public Administration Service under ASPO sponsorship, 77 pp.; Proceedings — Postwar Planning Press Conference, Public Administration Clearing House (meeting was chaired by ASPO), 175 pp.

Personnel Walter H. Blucher, Executive Director; and Barbara Terrett, Assistant to the Director.

American Trade Association Executives. Merrill A. Watson, President, 100 Gold Street, New York 7.

Background Organized in 1920, the American Trade Association Executives provides a common ground where men and women representing all types and kinds of associations may pool their interests and share in the interchange of information and opinion. In its broader aspects, the ATAE seeks to establish a better and wider public understanding of the purposes and functions of responsible trade associations, the professional standards of service and conduct which they maintain, and the character of service they render. It endeavors to secure recognition and appreciation of the trade association as an effective instrument for developing standards of business and providing an approach to larger public questions.

The ATAE is an association of the executives of national, regional, state, and local trade associations in the United States, and is supported by membership dues.

Activities In addition to its normal activities, the Association set up a Committee on Trade Association Participation in Post War Planning in December 1941: (1) to assemble information regarding what trade associations are now doing to anticipate postwar conditions; (2) to define so far as practicable what trade associations may properly do in this field; and (3) to confer with governmental and other agencies which may be engaged in studies of postwar problems.

Personnel Wilson Compton is Chairman of the ATAE Post War Planning Committee.

Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., The. H. E. Foreman, Managing Director, Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C.

Background The Association was established in 1918 to improve relations of the industry with the public, improve business conditions within the industry, and protect and promote the legitimate market for the services of general contractors. The AGC is the nation-wide trade association of general contractors. While some members belong directly to the national association, the majority hold their membership through ninety chapters and branches throughout the country. The principal source of income is from dues paid by the membership.

Activities An increasing portion of the Association's activity is being devoted to postwar problems now that the peak of war construction in the United States has passed. The Association's principal interest is in the development of plans and specifications and the completion of all other preliminaries for both publicly and privately financed future construction projects. The Association has a large and active Market Development Committee, which is aiming at stimulation of postwar projects nationally. Committees in the ninety chapters and branches are engaged in similar activity locally. The national staff is making studies and utilizing all information that has a bearing on postwar construction.

The Association is cooperating closely with the American Society of Civil Engineers (*q.v.*), the American Association of State Highway Officials, the Committee for Economic Development (*q.v.*), and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States (*q.v.*). The public relations activities of the Association have been coordinated with planning activities. Recently the Association undertook an advertising program for the purpose of stressing the slogan, "This Is Blueprint Time."

Personnel The postwar activities of the staff are under the direction of H. E. Foreman, Managing Director, who is a director of the American Trade Association Executives and a member of its special committee on postwar planning. Two former presidents of the Association are members of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States assigned to the Construction and Civic Development Department Committee — E. P. Palmer, of New York, and W. A. Klinger, of Sioux City. This Committee is giving study to the problems of construction and urban development after the war.

Association of American Colleges. Guy E. Snavely, Executive Director, 19 West 44th Street, New York 18.

Background This Association was formed in 1915 for the promotion of higher education in all its forms in the colleges of liberal arts and sciences which shall become members of this Association, and the prosecution of such plans as may make more efficient the institutions included in its membership.

The Association is incorporated under the membership corporation laws of the State of New York. Its management is in the hands of a board of directors composed of the president, vice president, treasurer, executive director, and four additional members. The Executive Director is responsible for the operation and administration of the Association. It is supported by membership dues.

Activities The Association has a minor interest in domestic postwar educational problems. The nature of its work is educational and action promoting. The Association provides consultative and advisory service on college administration and education, maintains a reference circulating library, and conducts research in problems of the curriculum, music, and the college library. From time to time it undertakes projects serving some specialized educational purpose as, for example, the Library Project, the Arts Program, and the Commission on Cultural Relations with Latin-American Countries.

A committee of college presidents has been appointed to consider the relationship of the colleges to the postwar world. No publications are proposed other than the printing of the committee report in the annual proceedings published in the March issue of the Association's quarterly *Bulletin.*

Personnel The membership of the Commission on Citizenship is composed of the following college administrators: President Robert L. Johnson, Temple University, Chairman; Dean Arthur T. Vanderbilt, New York University; Professor Phillips Bradley, Queens College (Flushing); President E. B. Bunn, Loyola College (Baltimore); President Mary Ashby Cheek, Rockford College; President Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University; President R. C. Clothier, Rutgers University; Dean Arthur Coons, Occidental College; President W. M. Jardine, University of Wichita; President Felix Morley, Haverford College; Dean William E. Mosher, Syracuse University; President Philip C. Nash, University of Toledo; Professor Ralph Barton Perry, Harvard University; President Hubert Searcy, Huntingdon College; President Charles J. Smith, Roanoke College; President John J. Tigert, University of Florida; and President Constance Warren, Sarah Lawrence College.

Association of American Railroads: Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation. R. V. Fletcher, Chairman, Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Background This Committee was organized in 1942, by authority of the board of directors of the Association of American Railroads, to determine through research the probable place of the railroad industry in the postwar economy of the United States. The expenses of the Committee are borne out of the general funds of the Association. A number of subcommittees have been selected to study various aspects of the railroad problem.

Activities The Committee is primarily interested in studying the postwar position and prospects of the railroad industry, although as a part of its work and as bearing upon railroad prospects, it is devoting attention to other forms of transportation as well. It has organized fifteen subcommittees, each charged with responsibility for studying a particular phase of the problem. These subcommittees have employed experts who are giving their full time to the work. Some of the subcommittees have made reports, which have been distributed in railroad circles and, to a certain extent, to the public. It is contemplated that the reports of the subcommittees will finally be incorporated in a single comprehensive report.

Personnel R. V. Fletcher, Vice President of the Association of American Railroads, is Chairman of the General Committee, and B. H. Meyer is Consultant. The chairmen of the various subcommittees are as follows: G. T. Carmichael, Accounting and Statistics; L. F. Whittemore, Air Transport; C. E. Smith, Consolidations;

J. V. B. Duer, Economic Study; A. E. Perlman, Engineering and Mechanical Research; R. E. Connolly, Finance; L. W. Horning, Labor and Personnel; R. V. Fletcher, Legislation; H. R. Lake, Motor Transport; J. M. Symes, Operating Methods and Procedures; W. G. Vollmer, Pipe Line Transport; R. S. Henry, Public Relations; Karl W. Fischer, Taxation; F. J. Wall, Traffic; and Elmer A. Smith, Water Transport.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc. Roscoe C. Edlund, Manager, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17.

Background This Association was organized in 1926 for the purpose of: (1) collecting and circulating information to the public on the use of soap and allied products; (2) investigating the nature and use of glycerine and kindred substances and disseminating information concerning them; and (3) promoting the best interests of producers of these products. It is the national association of soap and glycerine manufacturers financed by dues from approximately 200 member companies.

Activities The Association carries on technical research and education, with attention to postwar markets in the United States. Ten research workers study the properties and uses of glycerine and glycerine derivatives. The Association keeps a watchful eye on the development of new industrial uses for soap, such as in synthetic rubber. It is also working with government agencies toward developing and assuring adequate supplies of fats and oils and other raw materials. On all these matters it conducts programs of public education.

Personnel Roscoe C. Edlund, Manager, and N. N. Dalton, Technical Consultant, are the principal staff members working on postwar problems; and technical research on glycerine is conducted largely through the Miner Laboratories, Chicago.

Association of Reserve City Bankers. Joseph J. Schroeder, Secretary, 105 West Adams Street, Chicago 3, Illinois.

Background The Association of Reserve City Bankers was founded in 1912. It consists of officers of banks located in reserve cities which carry the reserve accounts of correspondent banks. Its chief aims are the encouragement of a progressive spirit of cooperation, the correction of abuses, the prevention and adjustment of disagreements and controversies, and the study of the business which will make possible the dissemination of accurate information and authenticated statistics.

Activities An intensive re-examination of basic problems of banking and finance has been in active operation for six years, conducted by the National Bureau of Economic Research (*q.v.*) at the suggestion of the Association and supported by grants from the Board of Trustees of the Banking Research Fund of the Association and from private foundations and other sources.

Research activities have been characterized by a high degree of adaptability to changing conditions and problems. In accordance with this concept of flexibility, research during the war period is being immediately focused on war financing problems and to financing problems of the postwar period. At present, the National Bureau, with Association and foundation support, is engaged in the following studies: (1) War Finance and Banking; (2) Effect of War on Business Financial Structure; (3) Effect of War on Foreign Banking Systems; (4) Postwar Problems in the Reconstruction of International Money Markets; (5) Changes in the Financing of American Business Enterprise, 1900–1940; and (6) Business Financing Tendencies and the Emerging Problems of Commercial Banking.

Personnel Benjamin H. Beckhart is Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Banking Research Fund of the Association of Reserve City Bankers. For research personnel and publications, *see* the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Automotive Council for War Production. George W. Romney, Managing Director, 320 New Center Building, Detroit 2, Michigan.

Background The Automotive Council for War Production was organized on December 31, 1941 by former manufacturers of motor vehicles, bodies, parts and accessories to expedite production of armaments for the United Nations. Committees of industry experts are appointed to handle problems as they arise — in the fields of engineering, production, transportation, materials, man power, salvage and conservation, accounting, purchasing, and contract termination. Solutions to common problems are sought through this pooling of the brains and "know-how" in the industry, accompanied by plant visits whenever feasible. Close liaison with the governmental and military services is maintained at all times. Costs are defrayed by dues paid in proportion to sales of war products.

Activities A Committee on Contract Termination has been active in analyzing the problems arising from cancellation of war contracts. It has presented factual data and recommendations to several committees in Congress. Emphasis has been laid on the necessity of speedy removal of government-owned machines, equipment, and materials from war plants in order to make possible quick reconversion to production of civilian goods. The necessity for settling termination claims promptly has also been emphasized in Congressional hearings. These steps are considered prerequisites to full employment at the earliest date possible after the war ends. In order to shorten the period of unemployment, automobile manufacturers may be expected to resume production of the 1942 models with some minor variations. The 1942 model tools and dies have been retained in storage for this purpose.

Personnel The members of the Contract Termination Committee are: James H. Marks, Chairman; Henry E. Bodman, Legal Counsel; George Bailey, Accounting Counsel; and Richard Purdy, Secretary.

Biosophical Institute, Inc. Frederick Kettner, President, 1977 Broadway, New York 23.

Background The Biosophical Institute was established in 1923 to carry out a program of character education for youth and adults and to promote democracy, peace, tolerance, mutual understanding, and world citizenship. It is a membership corporation supported by dues and contributions.

Activities The Institute is devoting its entire activities to educational work for the above objectives. A Peace Research Center of the Institute is doing research on problems of a lasting peace. It advocates creation of a World Academy of Democracy, establishment of a Secretary of Peace in the federal government, formation of peace research centers, study of plans for a workable federation of nations, a program of inter-American activities, a religion and science movement, Peace Chairs in universities, a Congress of Democracy, and a Global Four Freedoms Day.

The Institute gives courses on education for democracy, trains youth groups in character culture and peace education, sponsors radio programs, produces and distributes films, publishes booklets and pamphlets, and *The Biosophical Review*, a quarterly edited by Dr. Frederick Kettner, containing articles on the ethical-social and spiritual approach to postwar problems.

Personnel The principal members of the Institute staff are: Bernard V. Hall, Executive Vice President; Francis Merchant, Director of Programs; and Edith Montlack, Director of Cultural Activities. The members of its Postwar Research and Planning Committee are: Stephen P. Joffre, Chairman; Edgar Beston, Anatole J. Garnett, Robert Langer, Norman Roberts, Joseph Stanley, Nat R. Stiles, and Burton Stone.

Board of Investigation and Research — Transportation. Robert E. Webb, Acting Chairman, Dupont Circle Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Background This Board is an independent temporary agency created by the Transportation Act of 1940 to study transportation conditions for the President and the Congress to enable them to formulate effective transportation policies. The statutory mandate is to investigate: (1) the relative economy and fitness of carriers by railroad, motor carriers, and water carriers for transportation service, to determine the service for which each type can be developed to provide an adequate national transportation system; (2) the extent of public aids to the carriers; (3) the extent to which taxes are imposed upon them; and (4) other transportation matters in the Board's discretion. By the nature of the questions involved the Board's studies have an important bearing on postwar problems.

Activities Reports on Interterritorial Freight Rates and Rate-Making and Rate-Publishing Procedures of Railroad, Motor and Water Carriers were completed and filed in 1943, and have been published as House Documents Nos. 145, 303, and 363, respectively.

The Board expects to file reports on public aids, carrier taxation, carrier costs, regulatory restrictions, transportation labor problems, governmental control of transportation agencies, and other related studies, before September 18, 1944. The Board is analyzing actual rail traffic movements for one day in each month of the year 1939. This work is possible through the collection of 700,000 carload waybills, representing approximately 925,000 carload shipments. The information being developed shows, among other things, commodity movements between states, carloads of freight traffic originated and terminated by territories, and charges with actual mileage as compared to short-line mileage. Annual reports to the President and the Congress were filed by the agency on September 18, 1942, and 1943.

Personnel Robert E. Webb, Acting Chairman; C. E. Childe, Member; John H. Goff, Director of Research; Burton N. Behling, Director of Public Aids; and Ronald B. Welch, Director of Carrier Taxation.

Brookings Institution, The. Harold G. Moulton, President, 722 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background This Institution, devoted to research and training in economics and government, is the outgrowth of the Institute for Government Research, founded in 1916; the Institute of Economics, founded in 1922; and the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government, founded in 1924. It seeks to aid constructively in the development of sound national policies and to offer training of a supergraduate character to students of the social sciences, providing from fifteen to twenty fellowships annually for this purpose. It is a nonprofit corporation, governed by a self-perpetuating board of trustees. The Institution is financed from its own endowment funds, grants from foundations, and proceeds from the sale of its books.

Activities The Brookings Institution has recently published a number of studies pertaining to economic problems arising from the war. These include:

Charles O. Hardy, Wartime Control of Prices, 1940, 216 pp.

Meyer Jacobstein and H. G. Moulton, Effects of the Defense Program on Prices, Wages, and Profits, 1941, 44 pp.

Henry P. Seidemann, Curtailment of Non-Defense Expenditures, 1941, 54 pp.

R. Ardenne, German Exploitation of Belgium, 1942, 65 pp.

Fritz Sternberg, German Man Power — The Crucial Factor, 1942, 44 pp.

Charles L. Dearing, Automobile Transportation in the War Effort, 1942, 47 pp.

Louis Marlio, Will Electric Power Be a Bottleneck?, 1942, 70 pp.

Louis Franck, French Price Control, 1942, 57 pp.

Harold W. Metz, Is There Enough Manpower?, 1942, 25 pp.

Jules Backman, Rationing and Price Control in Great Britain, 1943, 68 pp.

Jules Backman, The Price Control and Subsidy Program in Canada, 1943, 60 pp.

Charles O. Hardy, Do We Want a Federal Sales Tax?, 1943, 48 pp.

Harold G. Moulton, The New Philosophy of Public Debt, 1943, 93 pp.

L. Hamburger, How Nazi Germany Has Controlled Business, 1943, 107 pp.

Five studies dealing with postwar problems have recently been completed:

Arthur C. Millspaugh, Peace Plans and American Choices: The Pros and Cons of World Order, November 1942.

Harold G. Moulton and Karl Schlotterbeck, Collapse or Boom at the End of the War, January 1943.

C. K. Leith, J. W. Furness, and Cleona Lewis, World Minerals and World Peace, February 1943.

Lewis H. Kimmel, Postwar Tax Policy and Business Expansion, 1943, 46 pp.

Karl Schlotterbeck, Postwar Re-Employment, 1943, 27 pp.

Numerous other studies pertaining to postwar problems are under way both in the domestic and in the international field.

Personnel Among the individuals currently participating in these studies are the following: B. F. Chlepner, Manley O. Hudson, Meyer Jacobstein, Lewis Kimmel, Adah L. Lee, Cleona Lewis, John C. McClelland, Louis Marlio, Mildred Maroney, Joseph Mayer, Lewis Meriam, Harold W. Metz, Harold G. Moulton, August W. Nagel, Pitman B. Potter, and Karl Schlotterbeck.

Bureau of the Budget. Harold D. Smith, Director, 252 State Department Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Bureau of the Budget was created by the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921. The functions of the Bureau are: (1) to assist the President in the preparation of the budget and the formulation of the fiscal program of the government; (2) to supervise and control the administration of the budget; (3) to conduct research in the development of improved plans of administrative management, and to advise the executive departments and agencies of the government with respect to improved administrative organization and practice; (4) to aid the President to bring about more efficient and economical conduct of government service; (5) to assist the President by clearing and coordinating departmental advice on proposed legislation and by making recommendations as to Presidential action on legislative enactments, in accordance with past practice; (6) to assist in the consideration and clearance and, where necessary, in the preparation of proposed Executive orders and proclamations;

(7) to plan and promote the improvement, development, and coordination of federal and other statistical services; and (8) to keep the President informed of the progress of activities by agencies of the government with respect to work proposed, work actually initiated, and work completed, together with the relative timing of work between the several agencies of the government. The Bureau has been a division of the Executive Office of the President since September 8, 1939, and it is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities The Fiscal Division of the Bureau keeps the Director of the Budget currently informed of the postwar activities of federal agencies in the domestic and international fields. It considers the postwar as well as wartime aspects of present and proposed fiscal policies of the federal government and of state and local governments. Special attention is given to problems of demobilization and reconversion of man power and resources. The Division is not engaged, however, in original research work concerned exclusively with postwar planning.

Other divisions of the Bureau are concerned only incidentally with problems of postwar planning: the Estimates Division and Division of Administrative Management when examining requests and procedures of agencies concerned with postwar planning, and the Division of Statistical Standards when concerned with statistical work of other agencies related to postwar planning.

Personnel The professional personnel of the Fiscal Division working on postwar problems includes: J. Weldon Jones, Assistant Director in charge of the Fiscal Division; Louis Bean, Gerhard Colm, Paul T. David, Israel M. Labovitz (state and local government), Herman C. Loeffler, and Julius T. Wendzel.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Endowment, 405 West 117th Street, New York 27; George A. Finch, Secretary of the Endowment, 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The purpose of the Endowment is to hasten the abolition of international war. It was founded December 14, 1910, organized on March 9, 1911, incorporated in New York on February 20, 1929, and is governed by a board of twenty-eight trustees. Income is from a fund of $10 million, the gift of Andrew Carnegie. Offices are: an Administrative Office, a Division of Intercourse and Education, a Division of International Law, and a Division of Economics and History.

Activities The Endowment is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems. Postwar research, educational work, and publications account for an expanding proportion of its activities. For a complete list of these publications, see its Summary of Organization and Work, 1911–1941, pp. 73–114, and its Year Book for 1943, pp. 127–30.

Current activities are as follows:

1. *The Administrative Office of the Endowment.* The Office is rendering assistance to the government in divers ways, particularly to the State, War, and Navy Departments, and also to United Nations agencies. The Library of the Endowment in Washington is serving as a center of information and assistance on many international subjects to government agencies working on problems of the war and of the postwar period. The Library is also cooperating with the American Library Association (*q.v.*) in postwar planning.

2. *Division of Intercourse and Education.* This Division is promoting the discussion of postwar problems among civic, business, labor, and farm groups and through International Relations Clubs in colleges and universities. Books and other materials and sometimes speakers are being supplied. The Division conducts some of these activities through centers in different parts of the country, and is cooperating with other groups such as the National Policy Committee (*q.v.*), the Central and Eastern European Planning Board, the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction (*q.v.*), and other educational groups, the Council on Foreign Relations (*q.v.*), and the Inter-American Committee on Intellectual Cooperation. Several European professors have been sent to lecture at American colleges and universities and some American professors have visited Latin America for the same purpose. One inter-Latin American visit was also arranged.

The inter-American work of the Division has also taken the form of cooperation with International Relations Clubs in Mexico, Central and South America to which are sent books, periodicals, and other literature. The Division's publications on postwar problems include: the several Reports of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, 1941–1944; Typical Plans for Post-War Peace, November 1942; International Organization, December 1942; and On Winning the Peace, June 1943. These and other contributions by leaders of opinion in many countries, as well as texts of international documents, are published in the Division's monthly series entitled, *International Conciliation.*

3. *Division of International Law.* This Division

is publishing materials which are basic to the study and development of international law and international organization. These include: International Conferences of American States; World Court Reports; International Law of the Future; and Military Government. Special studies in course of publication include: Axis Rule in Occupied Europe, by Raphael Lemkin; International Regulation of Fisheries, by L. Larry Leonard; International Boundary Making, by Stephen B. Jones; and Judicial Organization of the Post-War Period, by Manley O. Hudson.

A series of studies of a technical character on various phases of international organization and administration has been prepared by authors especially qualified by experience, and issued in mimeographed form for limited distribution. Others of a like nature are in course of preparation. A comprehensive collection of documentary materials on International Customs Unions is nearing completion, and a Handbook of International Organization in the Americas is being compiled.

In addition to its research and publication program, the Division has placed its staff and facilities at the disposal of government departments and official agencies in Washington, and a large part of its time is devoted to rendering assistance and supplying information on war and postwar problems in response to urgent requests, mostly of a confidential nature.

4. *Division of Economics and History.* The Division cooperates through the Committee for International Economic Reconstruction with the International Chamber of Commerce (*q.v.*). The volume, Agenda for a Post-War World, by J. B. Condliffe, published in 1942, dealt with the problems under discussion. The Committee continues to work in cooperation with other groups in the United States, especially the National Foreign Trade Council (*q.v.*). The Division also cooperates with the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace (*q.v.*), the reports of which are referred to above; with the International Relations Centers in Chapel Hill, Chicago, Cleveland–Toledo–Detroit, Dallas, Des Moines, Denver, Minneapolis–St. Paul, Portland (Oregon), and San Francisco; and the Fondo de Cultura Economica (Mexico).

In connection with postwar problems, the Division is utilizing the services of scholars from other countries and several studies have been prepared for confidential use. The *Quarterly Bulletin of Soviet Russian Economics,* prepared by S. N. Prokopovicz in Geneva, has been published and distributed through this Division of the Endowment.

Personnel Nicholas Murray Butler, Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, and Malcolm W. Davis, Associate Director; George A. Finch, Director of the Division of International Law; James T. Shotwell, Director of the Division of Economics and History, and John B. Condliffe, Associate Director; and Helen Lawrence Scanlon, Librarian of the Endowment.

Catholic Association for International Peace. Francis E. McMahon, President, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Background This Association was established in 1927 to further, in accord with the teachings of the Church, the "Peace of Christ in the Kingdom of Christ," through the preparation and distribution of studies applying Christian teaching to international life. It is a membership organization working through committees and supported by dues.

Activities The Association is chiefly interested at present in postwar international problems and is devoting a major part of its activity to research, publication, education, and action in this field. It has published four pamphlets on postwar subjects: America's Peace Aims, 1941, 48 pp.; The World Society, 1941, 48 pp.; Transition to Peace, 1943, 47 pp.; and A Peace Agenda for the United Nations, 1943, 40 pp.

Personnel Dr. Charles P. O'Donnell is Chairman of the CAIP Committee on Postwar World.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. Ralph Bradford, General Manager, 1615 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The Chamber was formed in 1912 for the purpose of encouraging trade and commercial intercourse among the states, the territories, and the insular possessions of the United States of America and with foreign nations, and of promoting cooperation among chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other business and industrial organizations of the United States, increasing their efficiency and extending their usefulness.

It is intended to secure cooperative action in advancing the common purposes of its members, uniformity and equity in business usages and laws, and proper consideration and concentration of opinion upon questions affecting the financial, commercial, civic, and industrial interests of

the country at large.

In form, the Chamber is an organization of chambers of commerce and trade associations, numbering approximately 1,900. These organization members are the governing members, determining all policies and electing the directors. It is financed by membership dues.

Activities and Personnel

The Chamber is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems to which it devotes a minor portion of its attention. The nature of its work is research and fact finding, followed by formulation of conclusions by representative committees. These conclusions, when accepted by the organization membership through a two-thirds majority of votes cast, are supported by educational activities.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is focusing its attention upon current developments affecting industry and commerce in the United States. It believes that measures now taken should have such form and such purposes as to lessen the tasks and problems of the postwar period.

The Chamber is concerned with problems of national defense, transportation, merchant marine, natural resources, employment relations, federal finance, taxation, prices, foreign trade, etc. At the same time, surveys are being made of postwar operations and employment as now foreseen by plant managers, the extent and consequences of conversion of plants from war production to production for civilian needs, and the consumer demands that will have accumulated.

An Economic Policy Committee, composed of twenty businessmen from varied industries and sections of the country, under the chairmanship of J. Cameron Thomson, President of the Northwest Bancorporation of Minneapolis, is carrying on studies and making analyses with respect to the following: economic developments and trends resulting from the impact of war and from current economic policies and measures; the problems of postwar readjustment and the economic policies or measures best calculated to facilitate the solution of these problems and to create an environment conducive to economic health and progress after the war. This Committee is concerned primarily with domestic questions but is devoting attention to foreign relations in so far as these have an impact upon national affairs. Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt is the economist for this Committee and has published eight bulletins dealing with various aspects of postwar readjustments: Why Plan for the Post-War Period?, No. 1; Is Post-War Collapse Inevitable?, No. 2; Some Unfavorable Factors, No. 3; Maladjustments in the Post-War, No. 4; Absorbing the Total Labor Supply, No. 5; The Problem of Business Incentives, No. 6; Small Business: Its Place and Problems, No. 7; and Deficit Spending and Free Enterprise, No. 8.

The Committee has also published a report of the survey at Albert Lea, Minnesota — a laboratory experiment at the grass-roots level, initiated in the spring of 1943 at the suggestion of the Committee on Economic Policy. On the basis of the experience at Albert Lea, a Manual of Procedure was issued for the guidance of other communities and is being used extensively. In addition, the Committee has issued two bibliographies on Economic Problems of the Post-War.

The Chamber has a special Committee on International Post-War Problems, under the chairmanship of Harper Sibley, dealing actively with problems that affect international trade and the maintenance of peace and security among nations. Edward L. Bacher, Manager of the Chamber's Foreign Commerce Department, is Secretary.

Recognizing the certainty that America's vast ship and aircraft production will bring great changes in international transportation after the war, a special Committee on International Transport, composed of twenty-four authorities in this field, is working to formulate and adopt proper policies. The Chairman of this Committee is W. K. Jackson, Vice President, United Fruit Company, and Colonel A. B. Barber is Secretary.

The Chamber has a special Committee on Utilization of War Plants and Surplus Property under the chairmanship of Albert C. Mattei, dealing with surplus plants and supplies. Its Secretary is T. W. Howard, Manager of the Chamber's Department of Manufacture.

The Social Security Committee, of which Marion Folsom, Treasurer of Eastman Kodak Company, is Chairman, and Emerson P. Schmidt, Economist, is studying and developing a social security program for the United States in the postwar period.

The several departments of the Chamber are cooperating in the furtherance of the work of these specialized groups, particularly in the distribution of information and publications to persons and organizations with whom or with which they have contact. For example, the Commercial Organization Department, Ben B. Lawshe, Manager, is serving as a liaison with the local chambers, and the Trade Association Department, Henry P. Fowler, Manager, is serving similarly in its field. The Construction and Civic Development Department, under F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, is working

closely with the construction industry; the Finance Department, under John J. O'Connor, is concerned with fiscal matters and reconstruction of taxation procedures; and the Agricultural Department, under Delos L. James, is concerned with problems of legislation which will affect the agricultural industry and the farmer after the war. Under Paul L. Hardesty, Manager, the Insurance Department is devoting attention to matters relating to health enhancement and insurance. The Domestic Distribution Department, under Arthur B. Gunnarson, has published Appraising Post-War Opportunities for Retailing; and the National Resources Department, under Major W. DuB. Brookings, is reviewing the problem of critical natural resource supplies.

In addition to the educational effort respecting broad economic principles and policies which are conducive to the attainment of a high level of production, exchange and distribution of goods and services after the war, the Committee on Economic Policy submits to the Board of Directors from time to time reports embodying the results of its deliberations, either in the form of diagnosis and comment or trends in the form of definite policy recommendations.

Church Peace Union. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11.

Background The Church Peace Union was founded in 1914 for the purpose of interesting, arousing, and organizing the churches and religious agencies to work together in behalf of world peace. It is a union of Protestant churches endowed by Andrew Carnegie. An affiliate is the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, founded in 1914 to promote international friendship and peace. The latter is supported by a grant from the Church Peace Union and by voluntary contributions from members.

Activities The Church Peace Union is devoting its major activity to education and action on both domestic and international postwar problems. Its postwar projects are carried on through institutes and the organization of study groups on world order. The World Alliance is devoting its major work to education and action on both domestic and international postwar problems. Although an autonomous body, it works very closely with the Church Peace Union, and its projects are, for the most part, combined with those of the Church Peace Union.

The Union has published:

Henry A. Atkinson, The Churches, the War and the Peace, 1942, 10 pp., o.p.

Henry A. Atkinson, Win the War — Win the Peace: The Story of Four Pacific Coast Institutes, issued jointly with the World Alliance for International Friendship, 1942, 67 pp.

M. Searle Bates, Half of Humanity, 1942, 48 pp.

Peace Aims: A Statement by the Trustees of the Church Peace Union, 1941, 8 pp.

The World Alliance has published:

Richard M. Fagley, The Study of Peace Aims in the Local Church, issued jointly with the Church Peace Union, 1941, 20 pp.

Richard M. Fagley, To Build a Better World: International Problems for Religious Young People, 1941, 48 pp.

Liston Pope, Religious Proposals for World Order: An Analysis of Thirty-four Statements, issued jointly with the Church Peace Union, 1941, 24 pp.

The American Churches and World Order: Study Packet, issued jointly with the Council for Social Action, 1942.

The Christian Church and World Order, issued by the Commission of the Churches for International Friendship and Social Responsibility in England and printed in the United States by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the World Alliance, 1942, 28 pp.

News Letter, issued ten times a year, 8 pp.

Personnel Henry A. Atkinson is General Secretary of both the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. Staff members working on postwar problems also include: Miss G. S. Barker, Richard M. Fagley, Harry N. Holmes, and Carl Hermann Voss.

Citizens Conference on International Economic Union, Inc. Helen Alfred, General Secretary, 45 Astor Place, New York 10.

Background The Conference was established in 1943 to stimulate interest in economic cooperation among the nations as the basis of a just and lasting peace, and to promote public support of agencies of international economic cooperation. Specific aims of the agencies recommended as essential to the prevention of economic warfare and armed conflict in the future are as follows: (1) to aid and encourage international investment in productive enterprise, wherever necessary in order to promote industry and development; (2) to secure the removal of trade barriers

and to promote the unhampered distribution of food, goods, and services produced, in accordance with an international multilateral trade agreement; and (3) to establish and maintain stabilized currencies and an orderly pattern of exchange rates.

The Conference was formed by some 200 economists, educators, members of the clergy, and leaders in the fields of labor and business who had signed a program for an economic union of nations, submitted to the President and members of the Congress on December 4, 1942.

It is a national, nonpartisan committee of individuals and organizations. Its work is unsubsidized and is supported by membership fees and contributions. While its objectives are international in scope, activities of the Conference are confined to the United States and to individuals and community organizations active in this country. Focus of the organization's efforts is on the establishment of postwar economic cooperation. However, the Conference seeks action by the President and Congress in calling a meeting of the United Nations at the earliest time practicable to create the necessary agencies of international economic cooperation.

Activities The Conference carries on no formal research but endeavors to use effectively factual material gathered by other agencies, governmental and private. To promote a more intelligent public understanding of the problems and possibilities of international economic cooperation and to organize support by the citizens of the essential international agencies, the Conference includes in its program of activities: (1) an annual meeting and public conference; (2) assistance in the preparation of regional and local public meetings, including provision of speakers, literature, and visual material; (3) publication and distribution of speeches, reports, Congressional bills and resolutions, and other informative literature; and (4) radio broadcasts.

The following pamphlets have been published by the Conference:

Wanted — An Economic Union of Nations, report of speeches delivered at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Citizens Conference, and other material, 1943, 48 pp.

First Steps Toward World Economic Peace, containing, Nations Unite in Stabilizing Money, by Louis H. Pink, and An International Lending Agency, by Ernest L. Bogart, 1943, 24 pp.

Transcript of addresses delivered at the Washington meeting of the Conference, March 4, 1944, and other material, 1944, 48 pp. (in preparation).

Personnel Activities of the Conference are under the direction of Helen Alfred, the Secretary, with the active cooperation of the other officers who are: Louis H. Pink, Chairman; Ernest L. Bogart, Treasurer; Edwin Borchard, Rufus E. Clement, Anne Talbot Donaldson, Samuel H. Goldenson, Henry F. Grady, Hamilton Holt, Eliot G. Mears, Wesley C. Mitchell, Cleveland Rodgers, Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., Willard L. Thorp, and J. Raymond Walsh, Vice Chairmen.

Civil Aeronautics Board. L. Welch Pogue, Chairman, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Civil Aeronautics Board in September 1942 established the Research and Analysis Division in its Economic Bureau to conduct research and analyses in economic aspects of air transportation and to report thereon.

Activities A large part of the Division's current activities concern the wartime service pattern of United States domestic and international air carriers and other confidential war-related projects. These wartime projects are, of course, directed to current and short-term problems. Other projects, related as they are to the general rate-making and economic developmental functions of the Board, have both current and postwar application. Problems having postwar significance are assigned to the Economic Bureau.

Studies completed and in process concern methods of operating expense allocation to types of traffic and service, traffic trends and potentials, operating revenue and expense projections, capital requirements, financing, and service pattern considerations.

Personnel Raymond W. Stough is Director of the Economic Bureau and F. H. Crozier is Chief of the Research and Analysis Division.

Columbia University: Teachers College, Institute of Adult Education. Morse A. Cartwright, Executive Officer, 525 West 120th Street, New York 27.

Background The Institute was established on October 1, 1941 for the purpose of conducting an intensive study of the opportunities, problems, materials, and methods of adult education, and for assistance in the training of leaders and workers in the field. It is an administrative unit — an integral part of Teachers College, Columbia University. Its principal source of income is a grant of $350,000 made by the Trustees

of the Carnegie Corporation of New York to Teachers College, expendable over a ten-year period.

Activities About one third of the Institute's activity has been devoted during 1942 and 1943 to research and fact finding on domestic postwar problems. The chief activity of the Institute in this field was the formation during 1942 of a Commission on Postwar Training and Adjustment.

From the meetings of this Commission and its Working Group has come a publication entitled, Postwar Training and Adjustment, published by the Bureau of Publications of Teachers College, Columbia University, for the Institute, June 1942, 54 pp. A second publication in February 1944 entitled, Marching Home, deals with the community aspects of the educational and adjustment problems of returned service men and women, and those to be displaced from war industry. This bulletin emphasizes the need for training — at professional, semiprofessional, and volunteer levels — of those who are to counsel, lead, and instruct war veterans.

Personnel Morse A. Cartwright, Executive Officer of the Institute, and Glen Burch, Associate, are the principal personnel working on postwar problems.

Columbia University: Training in International Administration. Schuyler C. Wallace, Director, 431 West 117th Street, New York 27; Austin P. Evans, 423 West 117th Street, New York 27, in charge of civilian program.

Background The Program of Training in International Administration at Columbia University was launched on August 17, 1942 for the development of personnel capable of performing tasks of an administrative nature which Americans may be called upon to discharge in such countries or territories as the United Nations may liberate or occupy. These tasks are envisaged as ranging from those of the officer charged with maintaining security and administering temporarily the governments of the area occupied, to those of the economic expert assisting in the rehabilitation and management of local economic institutions, or of the social worker who administers relief.

The Program is divided into two parts: (1) the training of naval personnel for administrative positions in occupied territories; and (2) the training of civilian personnel for work in overseas relief and rehabilitation. It is the latter program which is here under discussion. It is organized as an institute within Columbia University and is entirely supported by University funds. It is not officially sponsored by any department of the federal government.

Activities The Program is dedicated to training for postwar work in liberated or occupied countries. It is not concerned with the framing of plans or policies, but solely with the training of personnel to help in administering whatever plans are adopted. A number of general courses are offered, designed to furnish background for the group as a whole and to introduce them to the problems of relief and rehabilitation, and each trainee taking the full program is required to specialize in a restricted geographic area to which he devotes about half his time. In connection with each region extensive consideration is given to its physical and economic geography, its political, social, and economic history, its political, legal, and economic institutions, and its languages and local customs.

For the year 1943–1944, the course is divided into two sessions of sixteen weeks each, following the academic calendar of the Graduate Faculties of the University. The Program is open to a limited number of qualified individuals. Applicants with experience in international relief work, foreign residence, mastery of foreign languages, or administrative experience are given preference. Tuition for the entire course is $480. Students may take the course on a part-time basis, in which case tuition is paid by the point. Credit toward advanced degrees is allowed students who qualify for entrance under the Graduate Faculties.

Personnel The faculty is composed of members of the Faculty of Political Science, of the language departments under the Faculty of Philosophy, of the School of Law, of the School of Business, of Teachers College, and of the New York School of Social Work, together with specialists in various fields drawn from outside the University.

Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc. Thomas Jefferson Miley, Executive Secretary, 233 Broadway, New York 7.

Background The Commerce and Industry Association of New York was formed June 21, 1897 to promote the trade and welfare of New York and the interests of the United States. It is a nonprofit, chamber of commerce organization and is supported by membership dues and contributions for special activities.

Activities The major field of interest of the Association is in the development of local, national, and international conditions wherein private enterprise can operate effectively. The educational, promotional, and service activities of the Association are carried out by its several bureaus which are: Foreign Trade, Transportation, Service Extension, Industrial, Legislative, Industrial Relations, Research, and Public Relations.

In addition to these it has a Post-War Planning Bureau, established in 1942, which devotes full time to consideration of questions having to do directly and indirectly with employment in the postwar period. It is actively working upon legislative matters with other business organizations and legislators, such as cancellation of contracts, disposal of war surpluses, federal taxation, government spending, and other matters which might have a bearing upon employment in the postwar period. This work includes research, fact finding, and conferences with national and international leaders in twenty-three major fields and the government.

The publications of the Association relating to postwar issues are: Realism in Post-War Planning, by George W. Wolf; The Role of Retail Distribution in Post-War Recovery, by Paul H. Nystrom and O. A. Taylor; Raw Materials — A Plan for Safeguarding the Supply in Post-War Years, by E. O. Sowerwine; Construction Potentials — Post-War Prospects and Problems — A Basis for Action, by Thomas S. Holden; and Highway Transportation — Post-War Needs, by W. Foster Banks. Other publications are in course of preparation.

Personnel The Chairman of the Post-War Planning Bureau is Fred I. Kent, President of the Council, New York University, and Director, Bankers Trust Company. Chairmen of the divisions of the Bureau are: Advertising, Stanley Resor, President, J. Walter Thompson Company; Agriculture, O. B. Jesness, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, and William I. Myers, Dean, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University; Anti-Trust Laws, Gilbert H. Montague; Aviation and Air Transport, Victor Emanuel, President, The Aviation Corporation; Banking, George B. Roberts, Vice President, National City Bank of New York; Construction, Thomas S. Holden, President, F. W. Dodge Corporation; Government and International Relations, John W. McConnell, New York University; Highway Transportation, W. Foster Banks, President, The Motor Haulage Company, Inc.; Institutional Relations, Edgar W. Smith, Director of Research in Public Affairs, General Motors Corporation; Insurance, William D. Winter, President, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; International Trade, Clark H. Minor, President, International General Electric Company; Legal Coordination, George Roberts, Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam and Roberts; Manufacturing, George W. Wolf, President, United States Steel Export Company; Public Utilities, John C. Parker, Vice President, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.; Radio Communications, John F. Royal, Vice President, National Broadcasting Company; Railroads, George LeBoutillier, Vice President, The Pennsylvania Railroad; Raw Materials, E. O. Sowerwine, Assistant to President, Anaconda Copper Mining Company; Real Estate, Russell V. Cruikshank, President, Real Estate Board of New York; Retailing, O. A. Taylor, Vice President, S. H. Kress & Company; Security Business, Allan M. Pope, President, The First Boston Corporation; Shipping, Edward P. Farley, Chairman of Executive Committee, American-Hawaiian Steamship Company; Small Business, Herbert L. Carpenter, President, Carpenter Container Corporation; and Wholesaling, Francis L. Whitmarsh, President, Francis H. Leggett & Company.

Barrett L. Crandell is Secretary of the Post-War Planning Bureau. He also cooperates with other Bureaus of the Association and works in collaboration with the National Industrial Conference Board (*q.v.*).

Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Amos E. Taylor, Director, Commerce Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was established by Act of Congress in 1912, and was charged with fostering, promoting, and developing the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States. To insure maximum effectiveness in carrying out its statutory functions, the Bureau operates on broad divisional lines so that all segments of the business economy, both international and domestic, are represented and served.

Activities The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce collects and analyzes marketing data, interprets business trends, and furnishes statistical and economic reports. Its principal method of disseminating information to businessmen is through publications — pamphlets, booklets, and printed periodicals. Close personal liaison is maintained, however, between the Bureau and private enterprise through the twenty-

six field offices of the Department of Commerce located strategically throughout the United States.

Since the early part of 1943, intensive study of the postwar era has been conducted and tangible results prove that appreciable strides have been made. Further studies are now in progress. A brief description follows of the completed reports and studies in process, which are designed to assist business in preparing for the reconversion period.

Markets After the War, a report published early in 1943, is a projection based on hypothetical assumptions that marketing analysts can apply to their individual planning. It is based on the premise that a high level of productive employment is essential if high levels of national production and consumption are to be achieved. This report was reprinted by the Committee for Economic Development (*q.v.*) and later issued as a Senate Document.

Foreign Trade After the War, a report published in the fall of 1943, is an appraisal of the potential postwar market in foreign trade. Rather than a prediction, it is a guide for approximating how much the United States will import from foreign countries and how much American exporters will sell abroad under given assumptions. The most important of these assumptions is that the domestic economy will function at capacity levels.

To further assist industrialists in planning for the coming peacetime, Bureau analysts are studying individual industries, applying the assumptions of the two reports mentioned above, as the subject requires. These are published as completed in either *Domestic Commerce* or *Foreign Commerce Weekly,* Department of Commerce periodicals. A compilation of thirty-one articles on the domestic postwar outlook entitled, Market Prospects After the War, is available.

1. *International Field*

Additional studies designed to aid in planning for international trade after the war include:

The United States in the World Economy. This study marks the culmination of more than twenty years of research by the Bureau on the balance-of-payments and international-investment position of the United States. It offers a comprehensive and authoritative analysis of the international transactions of this country from the end of World War I to the beginning of World War II.

Prospects for Foreign Trade of the British Empire After the War. This study is a logical follow-up to the Bureau's publication, Foreign Trade After the War.

Imports Into Far Eastern Countries from Regions Outside Japanese-Controlled Asia, a statistical handbook for ready reference on the economic problems of Far Eastern countries now occupied by the Japanese. It shows the principal prewar imports of such countries from areas outside Japan's present control, quantities thereof, and the main countries of origin. It also provides useful data for analysis of problems of supply in the administration of reoccupied areas, the consideration of relief and rehabilitation operations, and planning for future commercial relations.

United States Balance of Payments During the War. A continuing study of this subject will be ready for general release as soon as possible after the war. It will contain detailed facts and analysis of our international transactions in wartime. The study will also give special attention to our dealings with particular countries and country groups as distinguished from over-all totals, and to the role of government in our international transactions.

Currency Systems of Countries in Latin American Area. This study will be revised and brought up to date. In addition, there will be a summary of information on exchange control systems and other important data.

Estimates of United States Raw Material Requirements. This is a major project that may have far-reaching implications on the country's postwar foreign trade. Industrial analysts in the Bureau are conducting this broad study to obtain information of the estimated requirements that the United States will need to support the high level of employment deemed necessary after the war. The report will cover the extent of our own resources and the amounts that will be needed from foreign sources to support such a productive program.

2. *Domestic Field*

All phases of the economy are covered by the postwar activities of the Bureau that are aimed to assist American businessmen engaged in domestic commerce and industry. Broad national questions are constantly being studied by Bureau economists and reported in the monthly publication, *Survey of Current Business.* Among them are: (1) Postwar Sales Territories, which analyzes the extent of regional income redistribution affected by war and the relative importance of aggregate markets in various sections of the country; (2) Can Business Finance the Transition?, a report that appraises the accumulation of liquid assets, costs of reconversion and available business funds for postwar expansion; and (3) Postwar Manpower and Its Capacity to Produce, which covers trends in industrial productivity and the potential output of available man power after the war.

Background for Demobilization. Bureau specialists are surveying this subject. Results will show the wartime distortions in employment, production, plant capacity, prices, consumer income and expenditures, accumulated savings, etc. The report will also describe the necessary dynamic process of reconversion, emphasizing the timing of changes in employment and income flow. In addition to highlighting the problems, it will offer possible solutions.

Construction Activity and Its Relation to Business Conditions. This study will focus attention on the postwar possibilities of the construction industry. It will present an historical and critical analysis of expenditures on construction and their relation to business levels, including the hypothetical postwar full-employment situation.

Since the beginning of hostilities, industrial analysts of the Bureau have been making confidential reports to the various war agencies on conditions and trends in various industries. Up to the beginning of 1944, lack of such information has been a serious handicap to private industry in planning for the reconversion period. With the gradual relaxing of restrictions, however, the *Industrial Report Series* was inaugurated by the Bureau. It will be expanded as rapidly as conditions warrant from the viewpoint of national security.

While analysis of separate industries will be conducted by industrial experts in the Bureau, the reports will be issued jointly by the Bureau and the War Production Board (*q.v.*) on a monthly basis, and will cover current developments and trends and their implications on future operations. These industrial reports are coordinated with the *Facts for Industry* series which WPB in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census is making public.

Among other reports of special significance to industry in planning for the postwar era are the following: (1) Plumbing and Heating — a statistical handbook covering production, housing, condition of plumbing and heating facilities, wholesale prices and projections of production at various levels of the gross national product; (2) Hypothetical Projections of Paper Production and Wood Pulp Production and Imports, a detailed report on the statistical methods used in analyzing the future outlook in the pulp and paper trade; and (3) Useful Information on the Pottery and Glassware Industry, a statistical projection of the postwar period for this industry.

The Bureau is giving equal emphasis to the postwar problems of the distributive trades. An indication of the practical aids that have been and are being devised is given by these studies: (1) Postwar Problems of Wholesalers, an analysis of the current trends and future problems of various types of wholesalers, with suggestions on how to adjust operations to peacetime conditions; and (2) Wholesale Warehousing Routines, a study providing diagrams and directions for building new grocery warehouses and remodeling old multistory types to achieve the most effective warehousing and the most efficient and economical order-filling techniques.

Shifts in Population, Production, and Markets, a study that gives authentic information on the wartime changes in the economic map of the United States, and provides vital information on postwar planning. The study will be continued by states and regions and will cover population, employment, income payments, consumer spending, bank debits, electric power utilization, and the number of operating firms by states.

Other distributive projects under way include research on the various phases of cost analysis and the preparation of management guidance manuals. Cost studies will include: (1) simple techniques for wholesalers and retailers to determine the cost of handling various commodities; (2) average operation cost ratios; and (3) the cost of distributing goods through diverse channels.

In keeping with its long-established practice of furnishing handy reference lists of helpful material on various business subjects, the Bureau has prepared several that are directed toward postwar planning. Among them are: Guides for the New and Prospective Foreign Trader, which gives a select list of informational sources deemed particularly helpful in making preliminary, exploratory inquiries into many phases of international commerce; Postwar Planning; Plastics; Civic Planning; and Developing Business in Your Community.

Thoroughly aware of the need for postwar planning on the community level, as well as by individual business firms, the Bureau prepared and published in the summer of 1943 a manual entitled, Community Action for Jobs & Profits. A simple, grass-roots plan, it requires no outside supervision but rather the energetic backing of local chambers of commerce or other business groups.

In addition to its program of published aids for business in preparing for the coming peacetime, the Bureau provides considerable personal advice and guidance to members of the free enterprise system. This is furnished by the various specialists in Washington and by the personnel in the Department of Commerce Field Offices.

In Washington, particularly close contact between the Bureau and business is maintained

through the Trade Association Unit, which acts as a liaison agency between government and business. The services of this Unit have grown considerably since the outbreak of war. It is especially active in postwar activities and is represented in an advisory capacity on various private postwar planning committees. Of particular significance are trade association conferences conducted by the Unit to acquaint executives of these associations with Bureau activities and to learn the needs of the industry or trade they represent.

The Field Offices of the Department of Commerce provide convenient sources of postwar planning information for the business public in their areas. Their files on the subject are becoming recognized as being unusually thorough and complete.

Personnel The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is headed by Amos E. Taylor, Director; O. P. Hopkins and R. C. Miller, Assistant Directors. With postwar planning occupying an increasingly prominent place in the activities of the Bureau, a considerable portion of its personnel is actively working on the subject. The following Divisions and Units indicate the scope of these operations:

Divisions: E. E. Schnellbacher, Chief, Commercial and Economic Information; Walter F. Crowder, Chief, Distribution; Joseph A. Mack, Director, Field Service; H. B. McCoy, Chief, Industrial Economy; James H. Edwards, Chief, International Economy; Milton Gilbert, Acting Chief, Research and Statistics; and Quincy Adams, Chief, Small Business.

Units: George Wythe, Chief, American Republics; James L. Brown, Advisor on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights; Thomas R. Wilson, Chief, British Empire; Howard R. Bowen, Chief, Business Structure; C. C. Concannon, Chief, Chemical; E. E. Schnellbacher, Chief, Commercial Intelligence; J. Jos. W. Palmer, Chief, Construction; Louis J. Paradiso, Acting Chief, Current Business Analysis; Edward R. Hawkins, Chief, Distribution Cost; Nelson A. Miller, Chief, Distribution Management; T. W. Delahanty, Chief, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals; Louis Domeratzky, Chief, European; C. K. Moser, Chief, Far Eastern; Charles E. Lund, Chief, Fats and Oils; Charles E. Lund, Chief, Foodstuffs; Guerra Everett, Foreign Law Adviser; George W. Muller, Chief, Industrial Projects; August Maffry, Chief, International Economics and Statistics; J. G. Schnitzer, Chief, Leather; Joseph L. Muller, Chief, Lumber; W. H. Myer, Chief, Machinery and Motive Products; Walter A. Janssen, Chief, Metals and Minerals; Nathan D. Golden, Chief, Motion Pictures; S. Morris Livingston, Chief, National Economics; Milton Gilbert, Chief, National Income; E. A. Chapman, Chief, Publications; W. LeRoy Neubrech, Chief, Pulp and Paper; Wilford L. White, Chief, Regional Research; S. Earle Overley, Acting Chief, Rubber; E. C. Ropes, Chief, Russian; Donald S. Parris, Acting Chief, Specialties; Robert P. Sweeny, Chief, Textiles; Harold B. Macgowan, Chief, Trade Agreements; C. J. Judkins, Chief, Trade Association; P. J. Stevenson, Chief, Trade Controls; and John B. Crane, Chief, Transportation.

Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. Clark M. Eichelberger, Director, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18.

Background This Commission was organized in November 1939 to study the organization of peace. It consists of over a hundred persons, experts in their respective fields. The Commission's principal source of income is gifts, supplemented to a small extent by the sale of literature.

Activities The Commission devotes itself entirely to research and education on international postwar problems. An Education Committee seeks to make the findings of the Commission known throughout the country. From the beginning the Commission has laid emphasis on the idea that expert work in the field of research is not enough, that people all over the country must understand the necessary solutions to postwar problems.

An important development is the organization of Regional Commissions in a dozen different areas in the United States. These study the same problems as the national Commission, viewing them, where possible, from the angle of their respective localities. They emphasize popular education.

The principal publications of the Commission in this field have been: Preliminary Report and Monographs, dealing with fundamental principles, April 1941, 303 pp.; the Second Report — The Transitional Period, concerned with the practical problems which will arise upon the end of hostilities, April 1942, 130 pp.; the Third Report — The United Nations and the Organization of Peace, April 1943, 180 pp.; and the Fourth Report, dealing with the organization of the United Nations for security, welfare, and justice, November 1943, 103 pp. (three sections). A *Monthly Bulletin* concentrates on documentary material. Numerous leaflets in popular form have been published, as

well as study guides, etc.

A series of radio programs have played an important part in the educational program, notably For This We Fight, presented over the NBC network in 1943.

Personnel James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the Commission; William Allan Neilson, Chairman, Executive Committee; Clark M. Eichelberger, Director; Margaret Olson, Secretary; Emily G. Hickman, Chairman, Education Committee; Evelyn Osias, in charge of literature; Marie Ragonetti, Secretary to Education Committee; and Mrs. Harrison Thomas, Secretary to Regional Commissions.

Committee for Economic Development. John F. Fennelly, Executive Director; Carroll L. Wilson, Secretary. Headquarters, 285 Madison Avenue, New York 17.

Background The Committee for Economic Development was incorporated in the District of Columbia on September 3, 1942: (1) to foster, promote, conduct, encourage, and finance scientific research, education, training, and publication in the broad field of economics in order that industry and commerce may be in a position in the postwar period to make their full contribution to high and secure standards of living for people in all walks of life through maximum employment and high productivity in our domestic economy; and (2) to promote and carry out these objects, purposes, and principles in a free society without regard to and independently of the special interests of any group in the body politic, either political, social, or economic.

It is a "nonprofit" corporation managed by twenty-five trustees. Its income consists solely of contributions from a substantial number of individual enterprises, with a definite limit set on the size of individual contributions.

Activities The primary interest of the Committee is to maximize the productive employment to be provided by business in this country. This aim involves a related interest in international developments affecting such employment. All its activity is devoted to preparation for the postwar period. The Committee applies itself as a catalytic agent in the creation by business of more jobs and more goods. To this end it will make use of all the tools indicated above.

The Committee has developed two major activities — a field program and a research program. The aim of the field program is to induce employers, large and small, the country over, to proceed actively with their own individual plans for development of their postwar products and marketing, such as will prepare each to maximize the number of truly productive jobs he can actually create and maintain. The approach is direct from the Committee to the individual employer, through a "geographical" organization led by a Regional Chairman in each Federal Reserve District. Each Regional Chairman works through District Chairmen and these, in turn, through local committees of employers in important industrial communities. A small field staff assists this organization.

Handbooks on planning by business employers have been provided, as well as supplementary material for clinical discussions. Also, the country's marketing experts, public and private, have been enlisted in a concerted effort to develop an adequate picture of postwar markets under conditions of high national employment. Throughout its field program the Committee makes every endeavor to collaborate with existing organizations that seek a like objective. This is not a national plan; rather it is a nation-wide drive to stimulate effective achievement by individual employers of a common purpose — the creation of more real jobs.

The research program aims to develop the basis for an environment favorable to the creation of maximum employment and high productivity in a free society. To this end public and business policies having important bearing on the task of job creation are being subjected to searching scrutiny and analysis.

Determination of projects and control of funds rest with the Research Committee of business executives. Control of the actual research rests with the Research Director and with other social scientists who constitute the Research Advisory Board. Each project in the research program aims to throw light on some problem involved in creating productive employment. The work is conducted by independent scholars, who are given great freedom in the publication of their findings. A series of studies dealing with the immediate transition period are under way. Their subjects include: lessons from World War I and its aftermath, liquidation of war production, demobilization of wartime controls, monetary and banking policy, problems of agriculture, problems of international economic relations, business financing, man-power demobilization and re-employment, and provision for unemployed workers during the transition period. Additional projects focus on long-run fundamental questions such as: a general survey of problems of maintaining high levels of productive employment; recasting the postwar tax

system; the nature of incentives for business enterprise; reducing the magnitude of business fluctuations; and fostering small business. In addition to such research monographs, certain policy statements will be issued by the Research Committee. One has already been published entitled, Postwar Employment and the Settlement of Terminated War Contracts.

Personnel The Committee for Economic Development operates under control of an independent Board of Trustees, of which Paul G. Hoffman is Chairman and William Benton is Vice Chairman. John F. Fennelly is Executive Director and Carroll L. Wilson is Secretary.

The field program of the Committee is carried on under the supervision of the Field Development Division, of which Marion B. Folsom is Chairman and Curtis H. Gager and David C. Prince are Vice Chairmen, and which includes as members Paul G. Hoffman and William Benton, and twelve Regional Chairmen — one in each of the Federal Reserve Districts. C. Scott Fletcher is Director of Field Development, and Henry R. Johnston, Assistant Director; office, 285 Madison Avenue, New York 17.

The Research Committee includes: Ralph E. Flanders, Chairman, Chester C. Davis, Vice Chairman, and William L. Batt, William Benton, Frederick C. Crawford, Donald K. David, Max Epstein, Paul G. Hoffman, Eric A. Johnston, Ernest C. Kanzler, Thomas W. Lamont, and Beardsley Ruml. Sumner H. Slichter is Chairman of the Research Advisory Board. Theodore O. Yntema is Research Director; office, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37.

One subcommittee of the Board of Trustees is known as the Committee on the Special Problems of Small Business, of which Lou Holland is Chairman. Its objectives are to assist small business to increase its efficiency, production, and employment.

Committee on Post War Population Resettlement. Nicholas Mirkovich, Acting Chairman, 90 Morningside Drive, New York 27.

Background The Committee on Post War Population Resettlement was organized in 1942 to undertake and coordinate research and studies of the economic aspect of migration and population resettlement, as far as it is planned or materially supported in the United States. Contributing members are organizations actively interested in population and resettlement problems. The Committee is a cooperating institution of the Research Bureau for Post-War Economics (*q.v.*).

Activities The Committee is engaged at present in the following research projects: (1) Suitability of Tropical Countries for White Settlement; (2) Immigration of Spanish Refugees into Mexico; (3) Norwegian Economic and Population Development; (4) Ukrainian Settlements in Canada; (5) Economic Forms of Jewish Settlements in Palestine; (6) Javanese Settlement Policies in the Dutch East Indies; (7) Jugoslavs in South America; (8) Chinese in Cuba; (9) Population Structure of Poland between Two Wars; and (10) Population and Immigration Problems in Latin America (in cooperation with the Latin American Economic Institute [*q.v.*]).

During 1943–1944 the Committee held or participated in a number of conferences: the Food Conference at Hot Springs; Italian Immigration into Latin America; the Population Movement in the Soviet Union; Discussion of Population and Resettlement Problems at the Philadelphia Conference of the International Labour Office (*q.v.*); and several closed research conferences.

Personnel Nicholas Mirkovich, Acting Chairman; Emile Bataille, Treasurer; and Hans Strauss, Secretary and Research Associate. Among the members engaged in research work are: E. M. Kulischer, Frank Lorimer, J. F. Normano, and Arne Skaug. P. Waelbroeck of the International Labour Office is Consultant.

Conference Committee on Urban Problems. F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, Secretary, U. S. Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Background This Conference Committee was set up by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States (*q.v.*) in December 1942 to stimulate more intensive and better-directed local activities with respect to postwar possibilities of urban development. It is a voluntary organization of nongovernmental groups — professional, civic, business, and labor — which have an interest in urban problems.

Activities The Conference Committee is serving as an authoritative center for the exchange of views between the participating organizations and individuals and also between them and government agencies. As programs of action mature and crystallize in this field, the Conference Committee is serving as a medium for their uniform dissemination among all interested groups throughout the country. In this connection a series of pamphlets dealing with various aspects of urban development problems

has been started. The Conference Committee was organized by the President of the National Chamber, Eric A. Johnston, under authority of the Chamber's Board of Directors.

Personnel Leyton E. Carter, Director of the Cleveland Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio, is the Chairman of the Conference Committee. Its Secretary is F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, Manager, Construction and Civic Development Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Congress of Industrial Organizations. Philip Murray, President, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The CIO was founded in November 1935 to bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America, regardless of race, creed, color, or nationality, for their mutual aid and protection. It aims: (1) to extend the benefits of collective bargaining and to secure for the workers means to establish peaceful relations with their employers, by forming labor unions capable of dealing with modern aggregates of industry and finance; (2) to maintain determined adherence to obligations and responsibilities under collective bargaining and wage agreements; (3) to secure legislation safeguarding the economic security and social welfare of the workers of America; and (4) to protect and extend democratic institutions and civil rights and liberties, and thus to perpetuate the cherished traditions of democracy. It is an organization of labor unions supported by union dues.

Activities The CIO is concerned with the achievement of full employment and high levels of living within the framework of democracy. Special responsibility for postwar planning has been assigned to the Postwar Planning Committee and the Department of Research and Education. Affiliated international unions and state and city industrial union councils deal with reconversion problems in their own industries and localities.

Pamphlets published by the CIO Department of Research and Education in this field include:

As We Win, a discussion of domestic reconversion and international problems, Report No. 1, CIO Postwar Planning Committee, 1944.

For the Nation's Security, on the need for new social security legislation, 1943.

Labor and Education, recommendations for improving educational methods and opportunities, 1944.

Houses for the People, program of the CIO Committee on Housing, 1944. The CIO Political Action Committee is publishing a report of a conference on full employment held in January 1944.

Personnel The Postwar Planning Committee consists of John Brophy, Clinton S. Golden, and J. Raymond Walsh. The last-named is also Director of the Department of Research and Education, which includes Katherine Pollak Ellickson as Assistant Director of Research and Kermit Eby as Assistant Director of Education.

Controllers Institute of America. Arthur R. Tucker, Managing Director, 1 East 42d Street, New York 17.

Background The Controllers Institute, established in 1931, is a membership nonprofit organization comprising over 2,300 controllers and financial officers in business, financial, and industrial firms of the United States and Canada. Its purpose is the advancement of the technical and other interests of controllers through developing and publishing technical and procedural material in line with the interests of controllers and financial officers.

Activities The postwar interests of the Institute are centered in its Committee on Postwar Controllership Problems, which is preparing a supplement to Wartime Planning to Meet Postwar Problems, published in September 1942. The Committee on Federal Taxation and the Committee on War Contract Termination Policies and Procedures are also considering certain postwar questions. They have issued one or more special reports during the past year in connection with the procedural and regulatory problems in their respective fields.

Personnel Arthur R. Tucker, Managing Director, and Paul Haase, Managing Editor of *The Controller,* are the principal staff members working with the Institute's committees. The Chairman of the Committee on Postwar Controllership Problems is L. M. Nichols, Controller, General Electric Supply Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn. The Chairman of the Committee on Federal Taxation is Oscar N. Lindahl, Vice President, Finance, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Chairman of the Committee on War Contract Termination Policies and Procedures is Dundas Peacock, Controller, Elliott Company, Jeannette, Pa.

Cooperative League of the United States of America. E. R. Bowen, Executive Secretary, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

Background The Cooperative League was established on March 18, 1916 to promote the consumers' cooperative movement. It is a federation of regional cooperative societies supported by individual membership dues.

Activities The League is devoting minor attention to a program of research, education, and action on both national and international postwar problems. It is the official member from the United States of the International Cooperative Alliance. Its postwar activities are chiefly in the form of recommendations to the ICA and contacts with members of the national government. It is also seeking to educate its membership on the organization of a cooperative economic world.

The League publishes *Consumers' Cooperation,* a monthly magazine, the April 1940 issue of which carried, A Cooperative World Program. At its 13th biennial congress held in 1942, the delegates authorized creation of a committee on after-war distribution and an Inter-American Cooperative Conference Committee. The League is advocating the organization of relief, reconstruction, and reorganization programs on a cooperative basis.

Personnel M. D. Lincoln is President of the League, J. P. Warbasse is President-Emeritus, and E. R. Bowen is Executive Secretary.

Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. C. T. Murchison, President, 320 Broadway, New York 7.

Background This association of cotton mills was organized in 1926 for the purpose of keeping the industry informed as to the acts of government affecting its business and to present to the government the industry's view on proposals affecting its operations, to compile and disseminate vital statistics, and to develop a favorable public attitude with respect to the industry and increased domestic consumption of cotton. The principal source of income is from dues paid by the membership.

Activities In May 1943 the Institute appointed a committee of members to take up the subject of postwar planning. The nature and scope of the Post-War Planning Committee's work has been charted. In the immediate postwar period, the industry will be confronted with problems arising from: (1) the cancellation of contracts; (2) the disposal of war surpluses; (3) textile demands for foreign relief and rehabilitation; (4) lend-lease and perhaps some continued war production; (5) commercial exports and imports; and (6) the nature and amount of civilian demand.

After the immediate postwar period, the nature of the industry's problems will change and consideration will be given to problems that are basic to the industry's prosperity. Among these are the changes that have occurred in the industry's cost structure and their relation to the industry's competitive position, especially with regard to other fibers and nontextile substitutes; the condition of the industry's equipment, and the problem of rehabilitating and modernizing it; the changes in the industry's financial position; international trade policy of the government with special reference to textile exports and imports; and the adaptation of military fabrics to civilian uses and the development of new uses.

Two publications prepared for the Post-War Planning Committee are: Exploratory Study — The Cotton Textile Industry in the Post-War Period; and The Post-War Employment Problem of the Cotton Textile Industry.

Personnel The Post-War Planning Committee includes: Herman Cone, Proximity Manufacturing Company, Vice President of the Institute (Chairman); Robert Amory, Nashua Manufacturing Company; C. F. Broughton, Wamsutta Mills; Hugh M. Comer, Avondale Mills; Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton Mills; Norman Elsas, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills; Robert E. Henry, Victor-Monaghan Company; Lawrence Richmond, Highland Mills; Charles A. Sweet, Sherman Manufacturing Company; Sam Swint, Graniteville Company; William C. Planz, Neuss, Hesslein & Company; and H. E. Michl, Economist for the Committee.

Council For Democracy. Ernest Angell, President, 11 West 42d Street, New York 18.

Background The Council For Democracy was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on August 20, 1940 as a national nonpartisan, nonpolitical organization of "independent citizens committed to the preservation of the principles of genuine American democracy, of the American system of private enterprise and to the protection of the American rights of minority groups." More specifically, the Council For Democracy is working: "(1) to inspire the American people with a fighting faith in the fundamental principles of democracy; (2) to combat the weaknesses of our democracy — intolerance, discrimination in any form, every violation of civil liberties, subversive and defeatist propaganda; and (3) to stimulate and guide practical

aid by groups and communities to an all-out war effort and to the defense and strengthening of democracy on the home front."

The Council is not affiliated with any other organization. It is supported by funds obtained directly through the medium of its Board of Directors, its officers, and by means of direct mail.

Activities The Council is working on both domestic and international postwar problems and is devoting a major proportion of its activity to educational and action-promoting work in the domestic field. Its present postwar projects deal primarily with practical efforts to insure the welfare of servicemen after demobilization, with special emphasis on adequate retraining, resumption of interrupted education, and full employment opportunities. This is being done by means of community organization. The Council is also taking measures to break down economic discriminations against various groups of citizens on the industrial front. It is cooperating with government agencies on a national survey of the functioning of labor-management shop committees to the end of better national labor relations.

The Council uses radio extensively and is working actively through the colleges and schools. One major effort is a drama project aimed at obtaining dynamic plays on the basic principles of democracy in the postwar world. For example, Untitled, a play by Norman Corwin, is distributed royalty-free. Emphasis is put on the use of weekly bulletins rather than on static pamphlets to attack problems of current importance. The Council issues a Letters-to-the-Editor service and Briefs to Broadcasters, both distributed nationally.

Personnel The Council is not departmentalized and its executives do not work exclusively on postwar problems as such but deal with current tensions in relation to postwar conditions.

Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches. Ray Gibbons, Director, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

Background The Council for Social Action, formed in June 1934, represents the Congregational Christian churches in the fields of social research, education, and action. It seeks to serve the churches and to help them serve the nation and the world in the areas of social tension and opportunity — international, industrial, racial, rural, and family life. It is a Council of eighteen volunteer members assisted by a staff and special volunteer committees. It is supported by contributions from the churches of the denomination.

Activities The Council approaches the problem of postwar planning from the standpoint of Christian social ethics. It has an International Relations Committee which guides the churches in study of World Order. This study of World Order is organized among the Congregational Christian churches of the United States on a national scale. Two study packets, American Churches and World Order, and Uniting Today for Tomorrow, are being widely used. Each contains outlines for a series of six studies. In addition, the Council publishes a monthly magazine, *Social Action,* containing articles on problems connected with the war and postwar planning. Members of the staff speak on these problems before church and other groups in every part of the country.

Personnel Ray Gibbons, Director, and James Flint, Service Committee, are the staff members principally occupied in the field of postwar problems and planning.

Council of State Governments. Frank Bane, Executive Director, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Background The organization was established in 1925 as the American Legislators' Association and assumed its present name, with expanded functions, in 1935 in order to serve administrative officials as well as state legislators. It is the secretariat for the Governors' Conference, the National Association of Attorneys General, the National Association of Secretaries of State, and the American Legislators' Association, and it works in close cooperation with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Membership on the Board of Managers of the Council includes the presidents of affiliated organizations, the nine members of the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference, state-designated members, and ten managers-at-large. The Council is a joint governmental agency serving the several states, and its component parts are Commissions on Interstate Cooperation in the several states. The Council was established by the states, for service to the states, and is supported mainly by the states.

Activities The Council serves as a clearing-house and research center for legislators and administrative officials. It is the medium through which many federal-state and interstate problems are resolved and a forum for the con-

sideration of those which overlap state boundaries. An increasingly large part of the time and facilities of the Council has been and is being given to the defense program and the war effort, and to state programs for postwar reconstruction and development. In this connection it is working very closely with state defense and war councils, and with state planning and postwar agencies. It has an Interstate Committee on Postwar Reconstruction and Development which has prepared memoranda for the consideration of the states with respect to postwar problems of business and industry, fiscal policy, unemployment compensation, agriculture, and crime and delinquency; and reports are in preparation for social security, housing, and education. The Council publishes a monthly magazine, *State Government,* and a biennial handbook, The Book of the States.

Personnel Frank Bane, Executive Director; Hubert R. Gallagher, Assistant Director; Governor Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts, President; Senator Grant Macfarlane, Utah, Chairman of the Board; George B. McKibbin, Illinois, Director of Finance; Representative Sidney Smyer, Alabama; Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti, Connecticut.

Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. Walter H. Mallory, Executive Director, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21.

Background The Council was created at the end of World War I to study international questions affecting the United States. It brings together experts on statecraft, finance, industry, education, and science to investigate foreign affairs, and seeks to create and stimulate international thought among the people of the United States. To this end it cooperates with the government of the United States and with national and international agencies in its field. Membership in the Council is by invitation of the Board of Directors and is limited to American citizens. It is supported by membership dues, contributions from individuals, and grants from foundations.

Activities The Council is devoting a large portion of its present activities to research and fact finding on international postwar problems. It is conducting a number of studies whose purpose is to consider the effects of the war on the United States and the American interests in the settlement when hostilities cease.

Several main fields of inquiry have been outlined — strategic and armament, economic, financial, political, and territorial. The Chairmen and Research Secretaries of these groups are, respectively: Economic and Financial Group, Alvin H. Hansen and Jacob Viner (Chairmen), Arthur Gayer; Territorial Group, Isaiah Bowman, Philip Mosely; Strategic and Armaments Group, Hanson Baldwin and Edward P. Warner (Chairmen), Grayson Kirk; Political Group, Carter Goodrich and Henry M. Wriston (Chairmen), Walter R. Sharp; Peace Aims Group, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Dwight E. Lee. Julius W. Pratt has administrative responsibility for these groups. Two other groups deal with specific problems of the postwar settlement. One, of which John W. Davis is Chairman and Mitchell B. Carroll, Rapporteur, is considering the legal problems of reconstruction. A second, with George A. Gallup as Chairman and Robert A. East as Secretary, is studying foreign policy and public opinion. These studies are supervised by the Council's Committee on Studies, of which Isaiah Bowman is Chairman. The other members of this committee are: Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Edwin F. Gay, Arthur W. Page, Beardsley Ruml, Edward P. Warner, and Henry M. Wriston.

The Council publishes *Foreign Affairs,* a quarterly review edited by Hamilton Fish Armstrong, which contains many articles dealing with postwar problems. Three recent books published by the Council contain considerable material pertinent to postwar planning: William A. M. Burden, The Struggle for Airways in Latin America, 1943, 245 pp.; William Diebold, Jr., New Directions in Our Trade Policy, 1941, 174 pp. (Studies in American Foreign Relations, No. 2); Oliver J. Lissitzyn, International Air Transport and National Policy, 1942, 478 pp. (Studies in American Foreign Relations, No. 3).

Personnel Principal staff members of the Council working on postwar problems are: Percy W. Bidwell, Director of Studies; William E. Diez, Secretary of Study Groups; Hope MacBride, Research Assistant; and Ruth Savord, Librarian.

Dr. Bidwell prepares programs for the study groups which are organized each year among Council members, and acts as economic adviser to the Council. He also serves as Organization Director of Committees on Foreign Relations, which involves supervision of the activities of these committees established under Council auspices in a number of American cities. At present, nineteen of these committees are active. Miss Savord is collecting and classifying fugitive material on postwar problems.

Edison Electric Institute. C. W. Kellogg, President, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17.

Background The Edison Electric Institute was established January 12, 1933. The objects of the Institute are: (1) the advancement in the public service of the art of producing, transmitting, and distributing electricity and the promotion of scientific research in this field; (2) ascertaining and making available to members and the public factual information, data, and statistics relating to the electric industry; and (3) aiding its operating company members to generate and sell electric energy at the lowest possible price commensurate with safe and adequate service, giving due regard to the interests of consumer, investor, and employee. The Institute is an unincorporated trade association supported by dues and sale of publications.

Activities The Institute is devoting attention to postwar domestic problems of interest to the electrical industry. It has a Postwar Planning Committee, a Commercial Planning Committee, and a Joint Engineering Planning Committee, the purposes of which are to make studies and gather material for planning sales promotion work, for technical developments, improved operating practices, and plans for system expansion looking ahead five to ten years or more.

Personnel C. E. Greenwood, Commercial Director, and Alexander Maxwell, Director of Engineering, are the principal staff members working on postwar problems.

Educational Policies Commission. William G. Carr, Secretary, 1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background This Commission was established in 1935 to develop long-time planning for American education. The Commission is composed of twenty educational leaders selected by the Executive Committees of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators. It is supported by the National Education Association, American Association of School Administrators, and General Education Board.

Activities The Commission has a strong interest in the role of education in attacking domestic and international postwar problems. It has published a series of volumes on education in American democracy; a study of citizenship education in ninety selected schools; a document on the relation of education to the maintenance of international peace; and several monographs on the adjustment of education to wartime conditions. A report on postwar secondary education is also in preparation.

Personnel Officers of the Commission include: Alexander J. Stoddard, Chairman; and William G. Carr, Secretary.

Ethnogeographic Board. William Duncan Strong, Director, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Ethnogeographic Board was established in June 1942: (1) to make readily accessible to military and war agencies such specific regional information and evaluated personnel data as may be available to the sponsoring institutions and other governmental and outside scientific organizations with which they are affiliated or in contact; and (2) to encourage the promulgation through these institutions and outside agencies of more extensive research projects along the lines of applicable social science, linguistics, and human geography.

The Board is an extra-governmental agency created and sponsored by the National Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council (*q.v.*), and the Smithsonian Institution. It is financed by the sponsoring institutions and outside contributions.

Activities The Board is devoting an increasingly large proportion of its work to postwar problems in ethnogeography, the study of human and natural resources of world areas, particularly of communities and cultural regions outside the continental United States. A study of foreign area (and language) programs in American universities in relation to future orientation in higher education, and a survey of the status of scientific knowledge concerning the island areas of the Pacific are under way.

The activities of the Board are interdisciplinary in scope because of its regional approach to human problems in the geographic, biological, and social sciences. It is engaged in locating the most competent authorities on specific subjects and in recommending studies by private research agencies which have a direct bearing on governmental war and postwar needs. The Board has prepared numerous confidential reports for the Army and Navy and distributed expert personnel lists on Oceania, Africa, and other areas.

Personnel The present members of the Board are: Carl E. Guthe, Chairman, New York State Museum; Wendell C. Bennett,

Yale University; Isaiah Bowman, Johns Hopkins University; Carter Goodrich, Columbia University; John E. Graf, United States National Museum; Mortimer Graves, American Council of Learned Societies; and Wilbur A. Sawyer, Rockefeller Foundation.

The staff members at present include: William Duncan Strong, Director; Henry B. Collins, Jr., Assistant Director (Senior Ethnologist, Bureau of American Ethnology); and two Research Associates who do full-time work for the Board — H. G. Barnett (Senior Ethnologist, BAE), and W. N. Fenton (Associate Anthropologist, BAE). In addition Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. (Senior Archeologist, BAE) is also a Research Associate, and Raymond Kennedy, Yale University, is Research Consultant. The following are Consultants: J. M. Cowan, American Council of Learned Societies; Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Hall, United States Army; Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern University; Lieutenant Commander George P. Murdock, U. S. Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School, Military Government and Administration, Columbia University; and Douglas Whitaker, Stanford University. The services of the staffs of the sponsoring agencies are available to the Board.

Federal Council of Churches: Commission on a Just and Durable Peace. John Foster Dulles, Chairman, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

Background The Commission on a Just and Durable Peace was formed December 1940: (1) to clarify the mind of the churches regarding the moral, political, and economic foundations of an enduring peace; (2) to prepare the people of the churches and of the nation for assuming their appropriate responsibility for the establishment of such a peace; (3) to maintain contacts with the Study Department of the World Council of Churches (now in the process of formation); and (4) to consider the feasibility of assembling representative gatherings of Christian leaders, lay and clerical, if and as this may serve to mobilize a sentiment of Christian peoples to bring about a peace which will reflect Christian principles. It is a Commission of nearly a hundred members composed of representatives, both lay and clerical, of the various Protestant communions. It is supported by individual contributions.

Activities The Commission's major postwar interest is in a program of research, education, and action on both domestic and international postwar problems. It is organizing study groups in churches throughout the country, and holding conferences in various cities in cooperation with local councils of churches.

The most recent statement issued by the Commission is, World Organization — Curative and Creative, published in January 1944, 3 pp.

A bulletin, *Post War World,* is published bimonthly.

The Commission's 1943 publications include:

A Christian Basis for Reconstruction (British), 13 pp.

A Christian Message on World Order from the International Round Table of Christian Leaders, Princeton, July 1943, 29 pp.

Christian Messages to the Peoples of the World, 86 pp.

A Guide Book for Action for a Just and Durable Peace, 14 pp.

Six Pillars of Peace, A Study Guide, 85 pp.

Statement of Political Propositions, 11 pp.

Statements on World Order, 21 pp.

The following were published in 1942:

The Christian Church and World Order (British), 28 pp.

A Message from the National Study Conference of the Churches, 31 pp.

A Righteous Faith for a Just and Durable Peace, 104 pp.

Social Justice and Economic Reconstruction (British), 31 pp.

Personnel John Foster Dulles is Chairman and Walter W. Van Kirk and Luman J. Shafer are the Secretaries of the Commission.

Federal Housing Administration. Abner H. Ferguson, Commissioner, Vermont Avenue and K Street, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Federal Housing Administration was established on June 27, 1934 to insure lending institutions against losses incurred on real property loans and to improve housing standards and conditions. It is one of the three constituent units of the National Housing Agency (*q.v.*). Congress authorizes each year a certain amount of FHA's own income to be used for administrative expenses.

Activities The Federal Housing Administration has a major interest in postwar housing problems in the United States. The nature of its work is research and fact finding, educational and promotional. Special research studies related to urban redevelopment were initiated in the fall of 1940. One, a continuing study, comprised analyses of FHA procedures and mortgage insurance operations in urban areas. Another

was directed to the discovery of possible means effectively to deal with urban redevelopment. In view of the fact that the Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, under Section 209 of the National Housing Act, is obligated to "cause to be made such statistical surveys and legal and economic studies as he shall deem useful to guide the development of housing and the creation of a sound mortgage market in the United States," the second study was directed to the discovery of possible means of dealing effectively with urban redevelopment — even, if necessary, broadening the scope beyond that of housing as defined in the Act.

These urban redevelopment studies were undertaken and carried to the point of publication on the assumption (1) that the suggested program of urban redevelopment, or some program not appreciably less comprehensive and drastic, was necessary; and (2) that preparation therefor should begin at once. Therefore, the FHA program is a program for the postwar period only in the sense that actual physical execution of any considerable amount of urban redevelopment can occur only in that period, and not because the program was originally directed toward, or has since been adjusted to, the encouragement of industrial reconversions or the creation of employment.

The FHA issued a Handbook on Urban Redevelopment for Cities in the United States in November 1941, to stimulate thoughtful interest. This Handbook offers a program and describes the procedures for executing it. It is the first, and thus far the only, program which explains in full the requirements placed upon local communities as a prerequisite to effective redevelopment by themselves alone or with federal aid.

Currently, further explorations are being made to ascertain what additional planning or legal procedures need to be studied to enable the FHA to be of further assistance to local communities in preparing for the period when actual execution of redevelopment schemes may become practicable.

Personnel Earle S. Draper, Deputy Commissioner, has charge of these studies, with the assistance of Frederick Bigger and Paul Oppermann, planning consultants; and Herbert S. Colton, attorney.

Federal Public Housing Authority. Herbert Emmerich, Commissioner, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Background This Authority was established on February 24, 1942 as one of the constituent units of the National Housing Agency (*q.v.*), by an Executive Order of the President which consolidated all of the housing activities of the federal government. It is responsible for the development and management of public war housing except that located on Army and Navy reservations, and for the low-rent housing and slum clearance program formerly administered by the United States Housing Authority.

The FPHA operates through ten regional offices, to which are delegated extensive powers of action. Local housing authorities play a major role in the public war housing program as agents for the construction and management of projects within their jurisdiction. In the low-rent and slum clearance program local authorities are owners of the projects, which are financed with federal aid. The FPHA is financed both with federal appropriations and through its own borrowings.

Activities The Authority, as a constituent unit of the National Housing Agency and in collaboration with that Agency, is working on the problems connected with the postwar disposition of public housing, and with the general subject of housing needs in the postwar era.

Personnel Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: Warren Jay Vinton, Chief Economist; and Lawrence N. Bloomberg, Associate Chief Economist.

Federal Reserve System: Board of Governors. Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman; Division of Research and Statistics, E. A. Goldenweiser, Director, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Federal Reserve System was established by Act of Congress, December 23, 1913, "to provide for the establishment of Federal Reserve Banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States." The System comprises the Board of Governors, the Federal Open Market Committee, the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and their branches, the Federal Advisory Council, and the member banks. It is self-supporting and receives no appropriations from the government.

Activities and Personnel The Division of Research and Statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is engaged in research in various fields of economic activity, and in all these fields current research is shaped toward anticipation of

postwar developments.

Particularly in those aspects of the work that relate directly to the policies and responsibilities of the Board, consideration is constantly being given to probable postwar developments and consequences of policies — banking, credit, international finance, and other monetary and fiscal problems. Personnel in charge of such projects includes: the Director of the Division; Woodlief Thomas, Assistant Director; Susan S. Burr, head of the Capital Markets Section; Roland I. Robinson, head of the Banking and Consumer Credit Section; Walter R. Gardner, head of the International Section; and Alvin H. Hansen, head of the Special Studies Section. Special studies of the current situation and of likely developments in the postwar period are also being made in the Business Section under the direction of Frank R. Garfield, in the Regional Research Section headed by John O. Bergelin, and in the Fiscal and Labor Section under the direction of Richard A. Musgrave and Kenneth B. Williams.

The following major projects relating primarily to postwar matters are in progress:

1. Professor Alvin H. Hansen, who is serving as special economic adviser to the Board, has completed recently a study of federal, state, and local fiscal relationships. He is now engaged in a more intense study of fiscal policy and taxation in relation to national income and employment, and in further research into urban redevelopment, housing, and regional development as elements of a positive program looking toward full employment.

2. Studies of prospective financial requirements and sources of funds of medium- and large-sized enterprises during the reconversion period are being conducted by the Capital Markets Section, which is also engaged in analyzing proposed policies for guaranteed loans, termination of war contracts, disposal of surplus plants, and similar problems, with special reference to their financial implications. These studies are being conducted in cooperation with the Federal Reserve Banks.

3. Estimates of liquid holdings of individuals and businesses, including holdings of bank deposits, currency, and government securities by type of business and by income classes of individuals, are being prepared by the Banking and Consumer Credit Section in an effort to throw light on postwar developments of importance to monetary, credit, and fiscal policies. Estimates are being made of the postwar status of the banking system, as to investments, loans, reserve needs, and similar matters, and the implications of likely developments in this field for monetary and credit policy are being explored. Possible effects of differing levels of interest rates are being investigated as are possible new methods of control over credit expansion and contraction.

4. The International Section is devoting a large share of its efforts to analyses of postwar problems of international finance, including, specifically: international currency stabilization, establishment of a world bank to facilitate international investment and development, programs for foreign relief and reconstruction, and proposals for creation of international commodity pools to smooth out fluctuations in prices of important raw materials. A special study of financial and economic conditions in European countries is being conducted to provide information for the formulation of plans for monetary and banking reconstruction after the war.

5. The Research Departments of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks are conducting studies of war and probable postwar effects on general economic conditions and on banking conditions in their respective districts. The Regional Research Section is in general charge of this work for the Board, but other sections participate in projects of specific interest to them. At the Federal Reserve Banks work is being done under the direction of Henry R. Bowser at Boston, Harold V. Roelse at New York, C. A. Sienkiewicz at Philadelphia, Kenneth H. MacKenzie at Cleveland, E. A. Kincaid at Richmond, Lloyd B. Raisty at Atlanta, John K. Langum at Chicago, Henry Edmiston at St. Louis, A. R. Upgren at Minneapolis, C. O. Hardy at Kansas City, M. H. Rice at Dallas, and Oliver P. Wheeler at San Francisco.

Studies and analyses of current conditions and prospects for the period after the war are also being carried on in the other sections of the Division and include the fields of industrial production, prices, living costs, wages, distribution, national income, agriculture, labor force and employment, government securities, federal taxation, and other subjects important for an understanding of probable postwar developments in the economy as a whole.

Federal Security Agency: Committee on Program Planning. T. J. Woofter, Jr., Chairman, Social Security Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Background This Committee was appointed by Administrator Paul V. McNutt on July 31, 1941 to assist the constituent units of the Federal Security Agency to develop long-range over-all programs in the fields of public health,

social security, education, nutrition, recreation, and unemployed youth.

It is the function of the Committee: (1) to inform the administrative staff of the constituent units of planning needed or in progress; (2) to stimulate planning throughout the Agency; (3) to interchange information on planning activities of the various member agencies; (4) to authorize special planning projects which involve more than one constituent unit; and (5) to transmit plans to the Administrator which require his approval. The Committee represents seven of the member agencies of the FSA and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities The Committee is primarily interested in domestic long-run social problems and gives its major attention to research work thereon. Since its appointment, the Committee has held a series of meetings and has stimulated the creation of planning committees in the Public Health Service and the Office of Education (*q.v.*). It has authorized the organization of a definite planning project in the field of health education and has established cooperative relations with planning groups in other federal agencies and among private organizations.

At present, the Committee is especially concerned with problems of demobilization, security, and services after the war, including measures for expansion of the social security program, for health and nutrition, for education and training, and for recreation. It has issued no publications to date.

Personnel Members of the Committee on Program Planning are: T. J. Woofter, Jr., Director of Research, Office of the Administrator (Chairman); George E. Bigge, Member, Social Security Board; Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Education; Mark A. McCloskey, Director of Office of Community War Services; and G. St. J. Perrott, Division of Public Health Methods, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service.

Federal Security Agency: U. S. Office of Education. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, South Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Background This Office was established in 1867 to collect and disseminate information regarding the status of education, to promote and administer certain education programs, and to "promote the cause of education throughout the country." It is a constituent bureau of the Federal Security Agency and is financed by federal funds.

Activities The functions of the Office of Education include research, informational, and advisory services to education in the United States. However, the interest of the Office is not confined to problems in education within our own country. It has long maintained a service designed to keep in touch with educational problems and progress in other countries. At the present time it maintains a staff concerned with international aspects of education, especially education in the Latin American countries.

Activities in the three fields mentioned above naturally change from time to time according to conditions and problems. At the present time several members of the staff are devoting considerable time to cooperation with state and other school systems throughout the United States in educational planning and in rendering assistance in coordination of plans in such systems. It cooperates with the several states, especially through a committee of the Council of Chief State School Officers engaged in research studies, including planning. A committee on postwar planning, formed in 1942, has recently been enlarged and its functions extended. It considers and recommends to the Commissioner policies and projects concerned with certain phases of educational planning.

The Office has issued several publications concerned with present and future planning in education. Among them are: Planning Schools for Tomorrow: The Issues Involved; Some Considerations in Educational Planning for Urban Communities; Vocational Training Problems When the War Ends; Our Schools in the Post-War World: What Shall We Make of Them?; Post-War Planning for Education in Other Countries; Planning for Post-War Education in the United States: An Annotated List of References; Some Federal Agencies Cooperating with Higher Institutions in War and Post-War Activities; articles in *Education for Victory,* official organ of the Office of Education. Other projects are under way.

Personnel The members of the Committee on Educational Planning are: Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner (Chairman); H. F. Alves, Specialist in State School Problems; Edna Amidon, Chief, Home Economics Education Service; Lloyd E. Blauch, Specialist in Higher Education; Katherine M. Cook, Chief, Special Problems Division; Ralph M. Dunbar, Chief, Library Service Division; Frank W. Lathrop, Research Specialist, Agricultural Education Service; and David Segel, Specialist in Tests and Measurements.

Federal Security Agency: U. S. Public Health Service, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General; Postwar Planning Committee, George St. John Perrott, Chairman, Washington 14, D. C.

Background The Postwar Planning Committee of the United States Public Health Service was an outgrowth of a committee appointed by the Surgeon General on September 19, 1941 to cooperate with the Public Works Reserve in developing a list of health and sanitation projects to be undertaken on the completion of the intensive National Defense Program. The original scope of committee activities was broadened after the United States entered the war. In January 1943 the Committee was enlarged and, at the request of the National Resources Planning Board and of the Postwar Labor Problems Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (*q.v.*), it undertook to prepare tentative postwar plans for a comprehensive health program.

The purpose of the Postwar Planning Committee is to draw up plans for more adequate distribution of health facilities and services after the war. It is organized into a main planning committee and a number of subcommittees to deal with problems in special fields, such as research, hospitals, sanitation, etc. Its work is supported by federal funds.

Activities The Committee's principal field of interest has been the development of facilities construction programs for sanitation works, hospitals, and health centers in the United States. The work is mainly research or fact finding in character.

The Committee has published: National Inventory of Needs for Sanitation Facilities: I. Public Water Supply, by H. W. Streeter, Sanitary Engineer Director, and Ray Raneri, Passed Assistant Engineer, United States Public Health Service, Public Health Reports, Vol. 59, No. 1, January 7, 1944.

Personnel The Committee comprises: George St. John Perrott, Chairman; Dr. Vane M. Hoge, Assistant Surgeon General John K. Hoskins, Dr. Joseph M. Mountin, and Dr. Marjorie Shearon, Secretary. Dr. Shearon is the only staff member who has worked full time on postwar planning; other members have given such time as they could spare from their regular duties. A large number of persons in the Public Health Service, especially the sanitary engineers, have devoted full time for limited periods to work on special phases of postwar planning.

Federal Union, Inc. ("Union Now"). Clarence K. Streit, President, 1728 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

Background This organization was formed in the spring of 1939 to promote the application of federal union principles internationally — as outlined in the book, Union Now, by Clarence K. Streit. Its present program calls for the formation of a nuclear federal union of all those peoples willing and able to accept an international federal constitution, assume and enforce its Bill of Rights — within a more loosely organized universal organization which would include all the peoples of the world. It is a nonprofit, educational, membership organization, and depends for support on voluntary contributions and membership dues.

Activities Its primary work is to educate the American public on the necessity for applying federal union principles, as exemplified by the United States Constitution, between nations in the interests of individual freedom, prosperity, and peace. The principal activities of Federal Union, Inc., consist of publishing and circulating literature, and promoting local activities through its branches. In addition to leaflets and pamphlets, this organization publishes an inexpensive wartime edition of Union Now and a monthly paper, *Federal Union World*. Annual conventions are held to work out organization problems democratically.

Personnel Members working on postwar problems are: Stringfellow Barr, A. Powell Davies, Howard J. McMurray, A. J. G. Priest, Clarence K. Streit, Edgar C. Taylor, Brice Toole, and Robert J. Watt.

Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration. Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner, Federal Works Building, Eighteenth and F Streets, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Background Originally established as the Office of Roads Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture in 1893, the Public Roads Administration became, successively, the Office of Public Roads and the Bureau of Public Roads in the same Department, and was constituted Public Roads Administration and transferred to the Federal Works Agency by Presidential order in 1939.

The Public Roads Administration is a branch of the Federal Works Agency, with headquarters in Washington for general administrative control of federal-aid road administration and research

and planning functions; a regional office in San Francisco, administering federal aid and National Forest and National Park road work in eleven western states, Alaska, and Hawaii; fifteen district offices, each in charge of administration in a group of states, in the closing out of operations on the Alaska Highway and in cooperative arrangements with Central American countries in the construction of the Inter-American Highway. Its activities are financed by federal appropriations.

Normally, the Public Roads Administration administers the federal-aid road construction program and conducts research in highway design, construction, transportation, and economics as an aid to the proper administration of federal road funds. At present its functions consist largely of work of direct importance in the war effort, such as the construction of access roads to war industries and to army and navy establishments. It is also administering federal funds apportioned to the states for advance planning of several hundred million dollars of postwar highway construction to modernize the country's network of main traffic routes, and to provide employment for men released from the armed forces and war industries.

Activities The principal postwar interest of the Public Roads Administration is in the planning and construction of a modernized highway system, both urban and rural. In terms of expenditure, this is a minor aspect of its current activity, but a major one in terms of interest. The work being done consists of: (1) study and planning of general highway modernization requirements; and (2) the preparation, in cooperation with state highway departments, of detailed construction plans for postwar improvements financed by specific federal authorization of $10 million for advance planning and by an authorized portion of available unobligated federal highway funds.

The Commissioner of Public Roads served as Chairman of the National Interregional Highway Committee which prepared a report to the President on the need and feasibility of a system of interregional highways joining all major metropolitan centers. The Public Roads Administration concurs with the committee in all of the recommendations made in the report. The President transmitted this report, Interregional Highways, to Congress in January 1944.

Personnel Planning and research activities are being carried on under the direction of Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner; H. S. Fairbank, Deputy Commissioner; and H. E. Hilts, Deputy Commissioner.

Fellowship of Reconciliation. A. J. Muste and John Nevin Sayre, Co-Secretaries, 2929 Broadway, New York 25.

Background The Fellowship of Reconciliation was formed in 1915 to set forth the principles of religious pacifism and to promote individual and group action in accordance with these principles, especially in conflict situations. It is a membership organization. Affiliation is to the national organization. Members associate in local or neighborhood groups for worship, study, and action projects. Five regional offices are maintained: in Chicago, Nashville, Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. It is supported by membership contributions which average about $8 per member.

Activities The Fellowship is equally interested in domestic and international aspects of the war and postwar situation. Its major interest is not in the field of drawing up specific political, economic, or cultural programs for the postwar period. Its work is chiefly educational, but it also encourages action by members and groups, especially through the church and community organizations to which they belong.

Published material relating to postwar problems appears in the monthly organ, *Fellowship*. See also a pamphlet by A. J. Muste, Wage Peace Now, July 1942, 32 pp. The Fellowship is publishing a series of study pamphlets dealing with postwar problems in both adult and high school age editions. Pamphlets so far available are: Pattern for Peacemakers, New Wars for Old, Exit Empire, and The Next Peace.

Personnel The members of the staff include: A. J. Muste and John Nevin Sayre, Co-Secretaries; John M. Swomley, Jr., Associate; James L. Farmer, Jr., Mary U. Farquharson, Caleb Foote, Irene L. Ford, Constance Rumbough, Bayard Rustin, and Glenn E. Smiley.

Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Halford L. Hoskins, Dean, Medford 55, Massachusetts.

Background The Fletcher School was founded in 1933. The curriculum, which combines in a unified course of study the fields of international law and organization, diplomacy and international politics, and international economic relations, is designed to contribute in essential ways to that well-informed and intelligent leadership in the international field for which there is a critical need at this juncture. It is a relatively small, highly specialized university unit on

the graduate level, about half of the faculty being drawn for specific duties from other institutions within a 250-mile radius. A special endowment of more than $1 million supports its activities.

Activities Both educational and research activities are being carried on. The major portion of the research is devoted to international postwar problems. Three research undertakings are in progress:

1. *Problems of economic transition and adaptation,* with particular attention to the principles and processes of adjustment. It is postulated that systematic analysis of principles, checked by case studies of past experience and by attempts to apply these principles to practical problems, will improve understanding and sharpen techniques. It is believed that this attack has particular advantage as a contribution to the study of postwar economic adjustment problems because the results should be applicable to a wider range of situations than those obtained by forecasting specific problems and therefore should be less subject to invalidation by unanticipated developments.

2. *A coordinative study of postwar organization,* in which the student and faculty members of four advanced graduate courses in international law, diplomacy, and international economic relations meet in conference at intervals for a consideration of certain problems common to their fields of special study which must be attacked in winning the war and in establishing a peace. On the basis of these discussions the faculty director shapes memoranda and reports, some of which, it is anticipated, will be made public.

3. *Problems involved in the postwar settlement of strategic areas of the Near East and Africa.* Solutions are being sought on the basis of historic relationships, cultural and institutional circumstances, economic resources, and considerations of strategy and security. Publication of findings is in prospect.

Personnel Principal staff members conducting the above undertakings are, respectively: Eugene Staley, Norman J. Padelford, and Halford L. Hoskins.

Food Research Institute: Stanford University. Merrill K. Bennett, Executive Director, Stanford University, California.

Background This Institute was established in 1921 to build up an increasingly comprehensive body of significant knowledge concerning food production, trade, consumption, and prices. Chief emphasis is laid on economic aspects of food problems, yet with due regard to scientific, technological, and historical considerations. Special attention is given to the world position and international relationships and to governmental policies in their bearing on agriculture, marketing, prices, consumption, and nutrition — in war as well as in peace.

The Institute is essentially a group of cooperating scholars aided by a cooperative staff. It is virtually a department of the University within the School of Social Sciences, devoted primarily to research but also providing some instruction as well as research guidance for advanced students. Its principal source of income is Stanford University. Over half of the regular budget comes from the income on a capital gift to the University from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Two three-year grants from the Rockefeller Foundation have financed much of the work touched upon below.

Activities The Institute is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems and is devoting at present about 40 per cent of its activity to research and fact finding in this field, including publication of results. It has had one major postwar project — a study of international agreements on foodstuffs and raw materials. The primary objective is to improve the basis for sound decisions on national and international policy, as to whether, under what circumstances, how far, and on what terms international commodity agreements may be helpful or harmful to the world economy after the war. Attention is also being given to the problems of postwar food relief and agricultural reconstruction in Europe.

The Institute has published:

J. S. Davis, New International Wheat Agreements, Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, November 1942.

J. S. Davis, International Commodity Agreements in the Postwar World, Chapter XVIII of Postwar Economic Problems, edited by S. E. Harris, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1943.

J. S. Davis, Nutrition, Social Science, and Public Policy, *The Annals,* January 1943.

Jozo Tomasevich, International Agreements on Conservation of Marine Resources, March 1943.

V. D. Wickizer, The World Coffee Economy, with Special Reference to Control Schemes, August 1943.

J. S. Davis, Wheat Outlook and Policies, Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, September 1943.

K. E. Knorr, Rubber after the War, War-Peace Pamphlet No. 4, February 1944.

M. K. Bennett, Food for Postwar Europe: How Much and What?, War-Peace Pamphlet No. 5, March 1944.

V. D. Wickizer, Tea under International Regulation (in press).

Personnel Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: M. K. Bennett, Karl Brandt, Joseph S. Davis, Klaus E. Knorr, and V. D. Wickizer.

Foreign Economic Administration. Leo T. Crowley, Administrator, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Administration was established by Executive Order on September 25, 1943 for the purpose of consolidating and unifying governmental activities relating to foreign economic affairs. Its functions, powers, and duties include all those which were hitherto exercised by the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, the Office of Economic Warfare, the U. S. Commercial Corporation, the Rubber Development Corporation, the Petroleum Reserve Corporation, and the Export-Import Bank of Washington. It is one of the war agencies of the federal government and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities The Administration is now working closely with the War and Navy Departments in the preparation of plans for supplying the requirements of, and procuring materials in, the liberated areas. When the time arrives for civilian agencies to carry out the longer-range programs of relief and liberation, the Administration is authorized to assume more active direction of such operations for the government, in conformity with the Secretary of State's definition of United States foreign policy. In addition, the Administration is authorized to make investigations and to advise the President and other appropriate officials on the relationship to postwar reconstruction of economic warfare, procurement, foreign exchange, trade, credit, transportation, and other international economic developments, and on the steps to be taken to protect the trade position of the United States and to expedite the establishment of sound international economic relationships during the peace.

Within the Administration, the responsibility for analyzing the long-range trade, financial, and other economic implications of current and projected programs and policies is assigned to, and is being carried out by, the Office of Economic Programs. Organizationally, the Administration is composed of two major operating bureaus — the Bureau of Areas and the Bureau of Supplies — and the Office of Economic Programs and appropriate staff administrative units as well as the Office of the General Counsel.

Personnel Leo T. Crowley, Administrator; Henry W. Riley and Lauchlin B. Currie, Deputy Administrators; V. Frank Coe, Assistant Administrator in charge of the Office of Economic Programs; James L. McCamy, Executive Director for Areas; Sidney H. Scheuer, Executive Director for Supplies; Oscar Cox, General Counsel; D. B. Vaughan, Assistant Administrator for Management Services; L. W. A'Hearn, Assistant Administrator for Finance; Kenneth O. Warner, Assistant Administrator for Personnel; and S. S. Sheppard, Assistant Administrator for Budget and Administrative Planning.

Foreign Missions Conference of North America. Emory Ross, Executive Secretary, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10.

Background The Foreign Missions Conference was established in 1893 "to provide a medium through which the foreign mission boards and societies of North America may manifest their essential unity, and by cooperation promote the effectiveness of their work." It is a constituent member of the International Missionary Council and has as its central body an incorporated "Committee of Reference and Counsel" consisting of thirty-three members elected at annual meetings of the Conference. There is an elaborate system of committees of various types and responsibilities through which the 123 boards and societies which make up the Conference carry on their cooperative activities. The boards and societies have their legal headquarters in the United States or Canada and they provide for the support of the Conference.

Activities As the member organizations of the Conference carry on service and activity in more than seventy countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, the Near East, and in the Pacific Islands, the Conference maintains a world outlook in its range of interests. A major portion of its current work is concerned with postwar planning for the most effective future foreign mission services of the North American Protestant churches, especially in areas devastated by the war. How far these services will be directly geared to government or other programs of relief, reconstruction, and rehabilitation is not yet determined.

The work of the Conference includes research and fact finding on the effects of the war on mission efforts and the future of Protestant churches in mission fields; cooperative educational and promotional work for foreign missions with North American denominational constituencies; and programs for action in developing effective, coordinated procedures abroad.

Conference projects, some in collaboration with other appropriate church agencies, cover a wide range of subjects focused on postwar problems: (1) relief and reconstruction in areas of devastation and dislocation; (2) education for rehabilitation and for participation in Christian world order; (3) medical information, education, and advice to missionary doctors and nurses who will deal with postwar reconstruction problems; (4) literacy campaigns and preparation of literature dealing with literacy needs in five great areas of the world; and (5) library service to keep abreast with current postwar planning by religious and secular agencies. In addition, the research and educational activities of the Conference are concerned with postwar religious, social, and welfare problems of Latin America, Africa, India, East Asia, and Moslem areas.

The results of numerous conferences on present and postwar questions are issued chiefly in mimeographed form to the individuals and groups immediately concerned. Two books on Africa are of significance in planning for the future: The Atlantic Charter and Africa from an American Standpoint, Report of the Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims, 1942, 168 pp.; and Christian Action in Africa, Report of the Church Conference on African Affairs, held in Westerville, Ohio, June 19–25, 1942, and published by the Africa Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference, 200 pp.

Personnel The Executive Secretaries of the Conference are: Emory Ross, Sue Weddell, and P. H. J. Lerrigo, M. D. Joe J. Mickle is Associate Executive Secretary. Personnel in charge of special divisions of the work includes: India, Sue Weddell; East Asia, Joe J. Mickle; Philippine Islands, E. K. Higdon; Africa, Emory Ross; Moslem Areas, Glora Wysner; Latin America, W. Stanley Rycroft; Medical Work, Edward H. Hume, M. D., Douglas N. Forman, M. D., and John G. Vaughan, M. D.; and Missionary Research Library, Charles H. Fahs and Hollis W. Hering.

Foreign Policy Association, Inc. Frank R. McCoy, President, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16.

Background This Association was established in 1918 to carry on research and educational activities to aid in the understanding and constructive development of American foreign policy. The Association is incorporated as an educational organization and has branches in twenty-four cities. It is supported by memberships, subscriptions to publications, grants from foundations, and contributions from interested friends.

Activities The Association is devoting part of its publications and meetings to postwar work, both domestic and international, in relation to foreign affairs. The nature of its work is research and fact finding for educational purposes. It is not an action group. The Association maintains a research staff whose findings are published in the semimonthly Foreign Policy Reports, the weekly *Foreign Policy Bulletin,* and the Headline Series pamphlets, which are published six times a year.

The Association is not only presenting through its research publications the background material for a study of postwar questions, but is also dealing directly with questions which will face the United States after the war. The Headline pamphlets, Germany at War, Russia at War, Mexico, East and West of Suez, The Changing Far East, and Look at Africa, give present conditions in countries which will affect our postwar world. The following Reports are basic to postwar planning: Wartime Economic Cooperation in the Americas, Economic Projects for Hemisphere Development, Replacement of Strategic Materials Lost in Asia, Nazi Economic Imperialism, Why Allied Unity Failed in 1918–19, U. S. Relief for Europe in World War I, New Horizons in International Air Transport, and Agricultural Cooperation in the Americas.

Other studies looking toward postwar planning include:

The Headline Series: The Struggle for World Order, America's Foreign Policies, Mainsprings of World Politics, and On the Threshold of World Order; and the Reports: Asia in a New World Order, As Britain Sees the Postwar World, What Future for Germany?, What Canadians Think about Postwar Reconstruction, What Future for Japan?, What Future for Italy?, The Dominions Look to the Future, Britain's Postwar Trade and World Economy, U.N.R.R.A., A Step Toward Reconstruction, and Independence for Colonial Asia — The Cost to the Western World.

The Reports are documented with footnote references to most of the recent literature on international and postwar reconstruction. Study Pack-

ets on: America's Foreign Policies, The Changing Far East, and On the Threshold of World Order, have been prepared for study groups. The Association will continue in the future its series of reports and pamphlets on postwar reconstruction problems in Europe and Asia. In general, the Reports are 16 pages and the Headline Series 96 pages in length.

Personnel The officers of the Association are: Frank R. McCoy, President; Walter Wilgus, Assistant to the President; and Dorothy F. Leet, Secretary. Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: Vera Micheles Dean, Director of the Research Department; and Winifred Nelson Hadsel, Grant McClellan, Lawrence K. Rosinger, and Howard P. Whidden, Research Associates.

Free World Association. J. Alvarez del Vayo, Executive Director; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, American Chairman, 144 Bleecker Street, New York 12.

Background Free World was founded in April 1941 to work for a democratic victory and world organization. It is an international association having various national sections. It is financed by private contributions and subscriptions.

Activities Free World is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems and is dividing its activity equally between present needs and postwar work. The nature of its work is research, educational, and action-promoting. The Association publishes *Free World,* a monthly magazine devoted to democracy and world affairs. *Free World* is published in seven foreign language editions as well as the American edition. At present, the Association is studying plans for the future with a view to assembling all the important plans in this field and presenting them to the public through its magazine.

Personnel Norman Angell, Louis Dolivet, and Milos Safranek are the principal staff members working on postwar problems.

General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President, 1734 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The Federation was formed in 1890 to unite the women's clubs and like organizations throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit, and for the promotion of their common interest in education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civics, and fine arts. It is composed of state federations, district federations, and individual clubs, and is supported by per capita dues.

Activities and Personnel The Federation has an interest in both domestic and international postwar problems. The nature of its work is educational, and includes research and fact finding with programs for action.

Its Departments of Education and Public Welfare have prepared study programs and pamphlets on Education for Victory and the Peace, 12 pp., and Preparing for a Postwar World, 16 pp. At its 1942 convention the Federation recorded itself in favor of the inclusion of qualified women at the conference tables and in the United States' delegations at any postwar peace councils which may be held, and pledged itself to organize public opinion to that end.

The major feature of the Federation's 1944 national convention was a series of United Nations Forums on Post-War Planning, in which government leaders, economists, foreign diplomats, and other authorities were principal speakers.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President, has issued a statement through the Federation's national and state magazines initiating an intensive study program on postwar planning: "We cannot stop nations from arming again for another war unless careful plans are made at the peace table. Public opinion will play an important part in directing our leaders. However, public opinion unwisely directed is of no value. We should start now to formulate an opinion through intensive study in our clubs of all peace proposals and their implications." Mrs. Whitehurst is the author of a handbook, Peace and Post-War Planning, which has been revised to include information on recent conferences of the Allied Nations and the proposed monetary plans for reconstruction.

Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace. Ralph H. Lutz, Chairman; Harold H. Fisher, Acting Chairman of Directors, Stanford University, California.

Background The Hoover Library was founded in 1919. It then consisted chiefly of materials collected by Mr. Hoover during the war of 1914–1918. Its purpose, as it has developed through the years, is to provide materials for research on the causes, the conduct, and the results of the two world wars of the twentieth century, including the significant social, economic, and po-

litical movements of this epoch. One important section of the Library is devoted to the peace negotiations at the end of World War I and international administration and organization as they developed during the postwar years. Several of the books in the Hoover Library Publications Series are concerned with peace making and postwar problems following World War, 1914–1918. The Hoover Library, one of the Stanford University libraries, has its separate endowment, building, and staff of scholars, who are members of the faculties of Stanford University, research associates and assistants, and librarians. The Library is open to graduate students and faculty of all recognized universities and colleges and to other qualified scholars.

Activities Plans are now being vigorously prepared to document the peace making at the close of this war, including peace plans looking to that end, and international administration and organization of the postwar era. The Dole Fund and the endowment of the Lou Henry Hoover Collection on Peace Making, as well as other special funds, have been specifically allocated to this purpose. During 1941–1942 Professor Fisher conducted a seminar in postwar problems which was open to faculty and graduate students. As yet the Hoover Library has published nothing on present postwar planning but research projects will be carried on in the materials in this section of the Library and the results will be published as the projects are completed.

Personnel Principal members working on postwar problems are: H. H. Fisher, Merrill Spalding, Graham Stuart, and Nina Almond, Librarian.

House of Representatives Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning. William M. Colmer, Chairman, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The House Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning was established by House Resolution 408, Seventy-eighth Congress, on January 26, 1944. The Committee consists of eighteen members and its activities are supported by an appropriation from the House of Representatives.

Activities "The duty of the special committee is to investigate all matters relating to postwar economic policy and problems; to gather information, plans, and suggestions from informed sources with respect to such problems; to study the plans and suggestions received; to report to the Congress from time to time the results of findings made and conclusions reached." The Committee and staff members are now at work to achieve these objectives.

Personnel The Committee is composed of the following Representatives: William M. Colmer, Mississippi, Chairman; Jere Cooper, Tennessee; Charles S. Dewey, Illinois; Hamilton Fish, New York; John E. Fogarty, Rhode Island; Charles L. Gifford, Massachusetts; Clifford R. Hope, Kansas; Walter A. Lynch, New York; John R. Murdock, Arizona; Thomas J. O'Brien, Illinois; B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee; Jerry Voorhis, California; Francis Walter, Pennsylvania; Richard J. Welch, California; Jesse P. Wolcott, Michigan; Charles A. Wolverton, New Jersey; Eugene Worley, Texas; and Orville Zimmerman, Missouri.

Principal staff members are: Marion B. Folsom, Director, and Guy C. Gamble, Economic Advisor.

Institute for Intercultural Studies, Inc. Gregory Bateson, Secretary, 15 West 77th Street, New York 24.

Background The Institute for Intercultural Studies succeeded the Council on Intercultural Relations in January 1944, being incorporated under the laws of New York State as a nonprofit educational institution, privately financed. Its major aim is to promote understanding of the cultural differences between the great nations, as this understanding may be applied both to the prosecution of the war and to the construction of world order following the war.

Activities The Institute for Intercultural Studies is chiefly concerned with international relations, but also with American minorities and problems of assimilation. All its activity is indirectly oriented to postwar work. The Institute serves as a clearinghouse for research and theoretical contributions to understanding of national character. It applies anthropological and psychological techniques to these problems and reviews relevant literature. Under the leadership of the Institute, techniques for the rapid analysis of contemporary great civilizations by the use of living informants have been developed and applied. It circulates this material within a small group of scientific collaborators and a larger group of those who are making use of such materials in government and private organizations.

A brief account of the Institute's approach to wartime and postwar problems may be found in the following articles: Anthropological Techniques in War Psychology, by Margaret Mead,

Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, Vol. 7, No. 4, July 1943; World Order and Cultural Diversity, by L. K. Frank, *Free World,* Vol. III, No. 1, June 1942; and Recognition of Cultural Diversities in the Postwar World, by Ruth Benedict, *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* July 1943.

Personnel The Board of Directors consists of Gregory Bateson, Ruth Benedict, Lyman Bryson, Edwin R. Embree, Lawrence K. Frank, Margaret Mead, and Harold G. Wolff.

Institute of International Finance: New York University. John T. Madden, Director, 90 Trinity Place, New York 6.

Background This Institute was established in 1926 for economic research, and is financed by New York University.

Activities The Institute is devoting major attention to research on both domestic and international postwar financial and economic problems. The current research program of the Institute embraces a series of financial, economic, and political problems of national and international postwar reconstruction.

The most recent bulletins published by the Institute are:

Effect of War on British Banking, No. 124.

The Hundred Per Cent Reserve Plan, No. 125.

Statistical Analysis of Publicly Offered Foreign Dollar Bonds, No. 126.

Some Aspects of Postwar Economic Reconstruction of Europe, No. 127.

The Outlook for Postwar American Investments Abroad, No. 128, o.p.

Stable Currency: A Prerequisite for Economic Reconstruction, No. 129.

A study on Brazil is now in preparation.

Personnel Marcus Nadler, Research Director, and Sipa Heller are the principal staff members working on postwar problems.

Institute of Jewish Affairs. Jacob Robinson, Director, 330 West 42d Street, New York 18.

Background The Institute of Jewish Affairs has been in existence since February 1, 1941, when it was set up under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress.

The purpose of the Institute of Jewish Affairs is to conduct a thorough investigation of Jewish life with a view to: establishing the facts of the present situation; determining its direct and indirect causes; informing governmental and other official and public bodies as to these findings — through periodical studies, advisory memoranda, and large volumes; and formulating the basis on which equal rights and freedom for Jews may be secured in a general postwar reconstruction. Its research and literary staff includes experts in every field of international and Jewish affairs.

Activities Through the pages of *Jewish Affairs,* the documented periodical studies of the Institute, the Institute has been able to reach those strategic centers which will play the largest part in determining the outcome of the war and the character of the coming peace. These studies deal with Jewish and related issues of paramount concern to the United Nations and the postwar world. In highly compressed form, they highlight the essentials of these problems, the basis for a broader understanding of the nature of the Jewish problem, and of its relation to the present world. Beginning publication in August 1941, these periodical studies, *Jewish Affairs,* have dealt with the following subjects: Jews Under Soviet Rule; Jews in the French Empire (1940–1941); The Problem of a Jewish Army; Projects for Jewish Mass Colonization; The Warsaw Ghetto; Jews in the Far East; Cold Pogrom in Rumania; Jewish Forced Labor; Minorities After This War; The Jewish Religion in Axis Europe; and Starvation Over Europe (Made in Germany). *Jewish Affairs* is being used both currently and as a source of permanent reference by agencies of the government, by the press and by the radio.

The Institute of Jewish Affairs is in permanent contact with agencies of the United States government, the British government, research and other agencies of the governments-in-exile located in London, the International Labour Office in Montreal (*q.v.*), and other leading governmental, semiofficial, and private organizations, both in this country and in England, that are now working on postwar problems.

Among the books published by the Institute are: Jews in Nazi Europe, November 1941; Hitler's Ten Year War on the Jews, August 1943; and Were the Minorities Treaties a Failure?, September 1943. Forthcoming volumes include: The Jewish Refugee; The Racial Caste State in the Protectorate; Transfers of Populations: Areas of Soviet Influence; Protection to Minorities in Modern European History, 1606–1918; Immigration Legislation and the Jews; and Jewish Religion and Law — Past, Present and Future.

The Institute is engaged in a number of very important studies on the practical aspects of postwar problems in both their general and Jewish

scope. It has further collected a great mass of factual and legal material on the situation of the Jews — particularly in Europe — based on first-hand sources and original documents representing a veritable mine of information.

Personnel Jacob Robinson, Director; Martin Domke, Julius Fischer, Anatole Goldstein, Ben Halpern, Gerhard Jacoby, Oscar Karbach, Jacob Lestschinsky, Hugo Perutz, Nehemiah Robinson, Henri Sinder, Arieh Tartakower, Zorah Warhaftig, and Gisela Weinfeld.

Institute of Pacific Relations: American Council, Raymond E. Dennett, Secretary, 1 East 54th Street, New York 22; Pacific Council, Edward C. Carter, Secretary-General, W. L. Holland, Research Secretary, 1 East 54th Street, New York 22 (temporarily).

Background This Institute was established in 1925 to promote the study of the international problems of the Pacific area. The Institute is composed of a number of autonomous National Councils organized in the following countries bordering on or having interests in the Pacific Ocean: Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, New Zealand, the USSR, and the United States. At present, there are also special committees or groups in the United States which represent the Netherlands, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines, and Fighting France.

The governing body (the Pacific Council) consists of one member appointed by each National Council. The International Secretariat of the Institute (the Pacific Council's executive branch) is located temporarily in the United States. The Pacific Council is supported by grants from the National Councils and from foundations, both for general purposes and for research. The American Council of the Institute is a membership corporation and has a number of regional divisions within the United States. It is supported by foundation grants and contributions from its individual members.

Activities The Institute is interested in the political, economic, and social problems of the nations of the Pacific, both domestic and international. In books and studies already published, postwar issues are treated primarily in the Institute's Inquiry Series on the Far Eastern Conflict. In studies under way and projected, and in current conferences and study groups, postwar problems are dealt with to an increasing degree. The IPR is both a research and an educational agency. It does not advocate specific political action.

Since the beginning of 1943 the International Secretariat and the National Councils of the Institute have been devoting a large part of their research programs to studies in preparation for the Institute's Ninth International Conference, to be held in the United States early in 1945, on the general theme of Security and Development in the Postwar Pacific.

Among the publications of the Institute are the following reports, in addition to titles mentioned in the 1943 edition of this directory (a full catalogue is available upon request):

Report of the Eighth Conference of the IPR, War and Peace in the Pacific, 1943, 164 pp.

Frank M. Tamagna, Banking and Finance in China, Preface by T. V. Soong, 1942, 407 pp.

K. M. Panikkar, The Future of South East Asia, 1943, 106 pp.

Benjamin H. Kizer, The U. S.-Canadian Northwest, 1943, 71 pp.

S. R. Chow, Winning the Peace in the Pacific, 1943, 98 pp.

Bruno Lasker, Peoples of Southeast Asia, 1944, 288 pp.

Publications bearing directly on postwar planning activities now in the press or in an advanced state of preparation include:

Karl J. Pelzer, Pioneer Land Settlement in Southeast Asia.

Australian Institute of International Affairs, Australia and the Pacific.

Franklin L. Ho and others, Economic Reconstruction in China.

L. Larry Leonard, International Regulation of Fisheries.

Eleanor Hinder, Life and Labour in Shanghai.

Andrew J. Grajdanzev, Postwar Problems of Japanese Agriculture.

T. A. Bisson, American Policy in Eastern Asia.

Study Groups in Great Britain and the United States, British and American Responsibilities and Policies in the Far East.

Bruno Lasker, Migration in Eastern Asia.

Other studies under way bear on diverse aspects of Japan's disarmament and reconstruction, rehabilitation of enemy-occupied areas, stabilization of prices and currencies, the requirements of an expanding economy in the Pacific, international air transportation, collective security, the elimination of race prejudice and improvement of cultural relations, planning for the progress of dependent peoples toward self-rule, and related topics. The results of some of the shorter studies will be published in the periodical organs of the Institute and in pamphlets or preliminary mimeographed editions.

Personnel The staffs of the Institute and of its National Councils are engaged in administrative and editorial tasks as well as research. Many of the studies are carried out by scholars who are not members of the staffs.

Institute of Social Research. Max Horkheimer, Director, 429 West 117th Street, New York 27.

Background The Institute was established in 1923 to carry on social research in cultural and economic problems. It is affiliated with Columbia University and financed by an endowment from Social Studies Association, Inc. It is a cooperating institution of the Research Bureau for Post-War Economics (*q.v.*).

Activities The Institute is devoting increasing attention to research work on international postwar problems. Its current research program includes: (1) studies on the reorganization of German society after the destruction of national socialism, especially the sociopsychological presuppositions for democratic reconstruction in the field of education and leisure activities; (2) investigation into the political function of anti-Semitism, with special reference to postwar tendencies; (3) studies of European postwar economic reconstruction; and (4) research in industrialization trends in Latin America.

Personnel Staff members working on postwar problems are: Max Horkheimer, Director; Theodore W. Adorno, A. R. L. Gurland, Otto Kirchheimer, Herbert Marcuse, Paul W. Massing, Franz Neumann, Frederick Pollock, and Felix J. Weil.

Institute of World Affairs. Alvin Johnson, President; Adolph Lowe, Executive Director of Research, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York 11.

Background The Institute of World Affairs, organized under the New School for Social Research, was established in 1943 for the purpose of research in international problems of economics, politics, and cultural relations. The Institute is governed by a Council of Research, of which Hans Staudinger is Chairman. Its principal sources of income are donations and foundation grants.

Activities The Institute of World Affairs has taken over the research projects formerly conducted under the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research, and is at the same time extending its activities to new fields of research.

A summary of the current projects primarily concerned with postwar problems follows:

1. *International Trade in Raw Materials at Various Levels of Employment.* This study is part of a larger project intended to estimate the volume of international trade (in its main categories and subcategories) which can be expected if the goal of postwar full employment should be attained. The larger project will shed light on the size and direction of international capital movements necessary to bring forth the optimum volume of international trade.

The research work is based on the statistical and technological material available. It is being conducted by Hans Neisser, with the help of two research assistants, and financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

2. *Germany's Position in European Postwar Reconstruction.* This is an analysis of those problems of German postwar reorganization which appear of primary importance to the task of political and economic reconstruction of the European continent. At present the project includes studies on: Federalism and Regionalism in Contemporary Germany; Occupation Government in the Rhineland, 1918–23; The German States and the Annexed Territories under the Hitler Regime; Population Shifts in Germany under the Hitler Regime; Health and Welfare Administration in Nazi Germany; Germany's Economic Demobilization, Past and Future; and European Transportation under German Rule.

The work is directed by Arnold Brecht, Adolph Lowe, Hans Simons, and Hans Staudinger, with the cooperation of two research assistants and a number of special experts. It is financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

3. *Technological Trends and the Flexibility of Labor.* This project investigates the prevailing methods of vocational and technical education in their relation to the new standards of skill as demanded by the trend toward mass production and standardization. The purpose is to illuminate the technical aspects of a policy aiming at full employment in the postwar period. The study is based on the international material available, especially on the experiences with conversion of industries which the belligerent countries have had in recent years.

The project, financed by the Hebrew Technical Institute of New York, is being directed by Alfred Kähler, with the help of two research assistants.

4. *Changes in the Democratic Process* — an analysis of recent changes in the practical operation of democratic institutions. The aim is a com-

prehensive picture of the actual working of modern democracy, with a view to the imminent constitutional reforms in various countries, above all on the European continent. The work is being conducted by an international group of political scientists under the chairmanship of Paul van Zeeland.

5. *Comparative Administration* — factual studies of American and foreign administration, with the aim of arriving at practical suggestions for the solution of immediate and permanent administrative problems. In studying such questions as "Over-All Administration" or "Regional Coordination," emphasis is placed on the advantages of the comparative approach. Arnold Brecht is conducting the work, in cooperation with the Public Administration Committee of the Social Science Research Council (*q.v.*).

Personnel The membership of the Council includes at present the following scholars: Hans Staudinger, Chairman; William Anderson, Max Ascoli, Arnold Brecht, Harold Butler, Gerhard Colm, John B. Condliffe, Fernando de los Rios, Walton Hamilton, Alvin H. Hansen, Alfred Kähler, Horace M. Kallen, Alexandre Koyré, Robert M. MacIver, Jacques Maritain, Boris Mirkine-Guetzevitch, Wesley C. Mitchell, Hans Neisser, Redvers Opie, Alexander H. Pekelis, Kurt Riezler, Albert Salomon, James T. Shotwell, Hans Simons, Eugene Staley, Paul van Zeeland, Frieda Wunderlich, and Ralph A. Young.

Institute of World Economics. Lewis L. Lorwin, Chairman, 3000 39th Street, N. W., Washington 16, D. C.

Background The Institute of World Economics was formed in December 1941: (1) to study the problems arising out of changes in the economic relations between nations; (2) to examine the place of the United States in the emerging world economy; (3) to bring together organizations and individuals concerned with regional and special problems for the purpose of integrating their studies and programs in a general view of world economic development; and (4) to serve as a center of discussion of world economic and social problems. It is a voluntary and nonpartisan association supported by membership dues and contributions.

Activities The Institute is devoting its major attention through research and education to postwar international problems. During 1942 and 1943 it held public conferences in New York on Industrialization of Undeveloped Countries, on Post-War Population Resettlements, and on Social-Economic Problems of the Near East; and a public meeting in Washington on Social Security as a World Problem. During the last quarter of 1942, it held a series of round-table conferences in New York on postwar reconstruction in the Far East, Poland, England, Southeastern Europe, and Scandinavia.

The Institute held a conference in Washington in February 1944 on Freedom of Access to Raw Materials, and is planning a conference in Philadelphia on American Technology and Finance in World Economy. It publishes a bulletin, *World Economics,* of which Nos. 1–2 and 3–4 appeared in 1943.

Personnel The members of the Board are: Lewis L. Lorwin, Chairman; Dewey Anderson, J. Frederic Dewhurst, and Robert F. Martin. Its Advisory Council consists of Wroe Alderson, Arthur G. Coons, William F. Friedrich, W. L. Holland, Ernest M. Patterson, Eugene Staley, and Amos E. Taylor.

Institute on Postwar Reconstruction. Arnold J. Zurcher, Director, New York University, Washington Square East, New York 3.

Background The Institute was established in February 1943. Its chief purpose is educational, although it also serves as a source of public information on postwar problems and engages in limited research in the same field. It is an integral part of New York University, its Administrative Committee consisting of the following: E. George Payne, Chairman; Clyde Eagleton; Marcus Nadler; and Arnold J. Zurcher. The funds for the support of the Institute are provided by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc.

Activities The Institute is wholly engaged in activities dealing with the period after the war, primary emphasis being given to economic problems of a domestic character. The Institute holds weekly Conferences, addressed by leaders of industry and labor, public officials, researchers, and economists, and attended by representatives of the Institute's member organizations and the general public. Member organizations include educational, labor, welfare, agricultural, health, religious, service, and other groups. Some eighty organizations with state-wide and national constituencies are at present members of the Institute. Membership is designed to facilitate cooperation among organizations engaged in postwar planning. It entails no financial obligation to the Institute.

Conference addresses are published and summarized. In addition, the Institute publishes and distributes bibliographies and a monthly bulletin, *After the War,* which includes authoritative articles, bibliographies, and notes on the activities of public and private organizations in the field of postwar economic reconstruction. Among the Institute's publications are the following: A Survey of Literature on Postwar Reconstruction, prepared by Adolf Sturmthal, 1943, 100 pp.; Full Employment and Minimum Living Standards, including ten addresses delivered at the Institute's First Series of Conferences, March 24 to June 2, 1943, mimeographed, 236 pp.; and Postwar Goals and Economic Reconstruction, including fourteen addresses delivered at the Second Series of Institute Conferences, October 6, 1943 to January 19, 1944, printed, 325 pp.

Personnel Arnold J. Zurcher, Director; Evelyn Casey, Executive Secretary; and Richmond Page, Research Associate.

Institute on World Organization. Mrs. Rose Ettinger, Office Secretary, 1907 F Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The Institute on World Organization was established in May 1941 to engage in the study of political, economic, and social problems relating to world organization in order to aid in promoting a durable and just peace; and to create and maintain, through lectures, discussions, publications, and other suitable means, an active public interest in future world organization and an understanding of its value. It is the intention of the Institute to concentrate attention upon long-range objectives, as distinct from postwar transitional measures, while recognizing the necessity of adjusting to each other the long-range and short-range solutions of these problems.

The Institute consists of a committee with officers, a group of sponsors who endorse its aims and methods, and a body of contributing and supporting members which is now being established. It is supported by voluntary contributions from individuals.

Activities The Institute is devoting its entire attention to a program of study, research, and education on international postwar problems. Its present postwar projects are:

1. A committee study on possible amendments to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

2. A committee study on the relations between the United Nations and the League of Nations, etc.

3. A series of informal discussion dinners held monthly in Washington during the current season dealing principally with questions of regional organization within the universal organization and their reciprocal relations. This is a continuation of the discussions of the second Institute held at the American University, September 8–14, 1942, on the general subject, The Future of World Organization, General and Regional Problems.

The Institute has published: World Organization, A Balance Sheet of the First Great Experiment, a symposium of the first Institute on World Organization, American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, 1941, 426 pp. Nine of the lectures delivered at the second Institute have also been published under the title, Regionalism and World Organization, American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, 1944, 162 pp.

Personnel The members of the Executive Committee of the Institute are: Laura Dreyfus-Barney, Ethel M. Johnson, Laura Puffer Morgan, Bertram Pickard, and Ellery C. Stowell.

Interior Department: National Park Service. Newton B. Drury, Director, Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Illinois.

Background The Congress, by Act of August 25, 1916, established the National Park Service as a bureau of the United States Department of the Interior to administer federal areas classified generally as national parks and national monuments, and allied areas of scenic, scientific, and historic significance. The various types of areas are grouped, for the sake of brevity, under the broad classification of the National Park System. It is the basic policy of the Service to conserve the scenery, the natural and historic objects, and the wild life in the areas which constitute the National Park System, and to provide for human use and enjoyment of them in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations.

Central headquarters of the National Park Service is located in Chicago. The professional work of the Director's Office is organized functionally into units, each headed by a designated official responsible for the conduct of the work. These units are: Branch of Natural History, Branch of History, Branch of Lands, Branch of Plans and Design, Branch of Engineering, Branch of Forestry, and Office of Chief Counsel.

To facilitate administration, the 168 areas of

the National Park System are divided into four geographical regions, each in charge of a regional director who is assisted by a staff of administrative and technical assistants. Regional offices are located in Richmond, Omaha, Santa Fe, and San Francisco. Each area is in charge of a superintendent or custodian who is assisted by a staff of administrative employees, technicians, and others. The work of the area staff falls into four divisions: administration, protection, maintenance and construction, and interpretation. The Service is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities During recent years, a project construction program, including all types of physical improvements, roads, trails, and parkways, has been developed by the National Park Service. From this program a postwar program of delayed construction projects of any desired size could be developed should such be authorized and financed by Congress.

General coordination and direction of the project construction program of the National Park Service are placed in the Branch of Plans and Design and the Branch of Engineering.

International Chamber of Commerce: American Committee. Eliot Wadsworth, Chairman, U. S. Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Background The International Chamber of Commerce was established in 1920. The American Committee, organized at the same time, now has about one hundred members, representing American business in every field. The work of the Committee is supported by membership dues paid by corporations, individual business and professional men and women, and publication service members.

Activities The American Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce has kept in touch during the war with the headquarters office of the International Chamber in Stockholm, and, as far as possible, with other National Committees, particularly as to postwar problems.

The Committee on Economic Reconstruction of the International Chamber of Commerce is working in cooperation with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (*q.v.*) on postwar problems. This Committee plans to issue a series of monographs prepared by leading economists and financial writers. Thomas J. Watson is Chairman of the Committee; Winthrop W. Aldrich, James T. Shotwell, and Sir Alan Anderson, of London, are Vice Chairmen of the Committee.

The American Section (now the American Committee) has published the addresses made at its twenty-second annual dinner, New York, April 29, 1943, by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, Paul van Zeeland, Former Prime Minister of Belgium, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman, Chase National Bank. Professor J. B. Condliffe in his book, Agenda for a Postwar World, Norton, New York, 1942, stated in a preliminary acknowledgment: "The genesis of this book was a study submitted to the American Section of the Committee for Economic Reconstruction of the International Chamber of Commerce, under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas J. Watson. The author wishes to express his thanks for permission to make use of this study in the present volume, which is published on his own personal responsibility."

Personnel Eliot Wadsworth is Chairman of the American Committee, and also serves on the Economic Policy Committee and the Committee on International Post-War Problems of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

International Labour Organisation. Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labour Office, 3480 University Street, Montreal, Canada.

Background The ILO was established in 1919 to raise international labor standards and to serve as an international forum for the discussion of social policy and its economic foundations.

The ILO is an official body whose membership comprises the following countries: Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia. The membership status of certain other states is doubtful.

The Organisation consists of a general Conference of representatives of the members of the Organisation and of an International Labour Office controlled by a Governing Body. Each member state is represented in the Conference by two government representatives, one employers' repre-

sentative and one workers' representative, assisted by advisers. The Governing Body consists of representatives of sixteen governments and of eight employers' and eight workers' representatives from all the countries participating in the Organisation. The Organisation is financed by annual contributions from the member governments.

The functions of the International Labour Office include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor. The Office also advises governments at their request regarding proposed legislation and administrative measures.

Activities The ILO, as an official international body, approaches problems from an international point of view, but many of the questions with which it deals have a close relation to domestic policy. The current and postwar work of the Organisation are closely interrelated. In many fields, wartime developments and the postwar implications of such developments are covered by the same studies. The main work of the Organisation is to promote action by governments directed toward social progress and economic security by means of decisions taken by the International Labour Conference, the Governing Body, and special official Conferences. Fact finding and research work are undertaken by the Office for the purpose of preparing these decisions and assisting governments in implementing them. The Office carries out research on social and economic problems from the international angle, and publishes studies in this field.

The reconstruction work of the Organisation is based upon the decisions of the New York–Washington Conference of October–November 1941 at which thirty-four member states were represented.

The governments, employers and workers represented on the Emergency Committee of the Governing Body of the Office agreed at a meeting held in London in April 1942 that the Organisation should scrutinize all plans of international economic reconstruction from the point of view of their social implications.

The Governing Body of the Office, at its ninety-first session in London in December 1943, decided to convene the twenty-sixth regular session of the International Labour Conference for April 20, 1944, in the United States, and adopted the following agenda for the Conference: (1) future policy, program and status of the ILO; (2) recommendations to the United Nations for present and postwar social policy; (3) the organization of employment in the transition from war to peace; (4) social security, principles, and problems arising out of the war; (5) minimum standards of social policy in the dependent territories; (6) reports on the application of Conventions; and (7) Director's report.

Studies of a wide range of problems are in progress. This program includes: (1) studies of development works policy, including the financial problems; (2) international migration, including its financial aspects; (3) agricultural questions, including agricultural credit, agrarian reform, and measures directly connected with ensuring to farmers an adequate income level; and (4) the organizational problems of world industries, of which the textile industry has been selected for consideration first.

In the discharge of its ordinary duties the Office has recently published or is preparing studies of: social security; employment problems, including the postwar implications of wartime dislocations in the labor market and developments in the organization of labor supply; the employment of women, including the postwar implications of wartime developments; the conditions of juveniles, including the effect of wartime conditions on their future employment; standards of life, including housing and nutrition; health and safety problems; industrial relations; maritime labor problems; the social aspects of colonial policy; and the role of the cooperative movement in postwar planning. A model safety code for factories is being prepared as a basis for postwar rebuilding programs in devastated areas. Studies of some of the administrative aspects of the operation of international institutions based on the past experience of the ILO are also in progress.

The Office is acting as a center for intercommunication between governments regarding reconstruction data and policies. Official arrangements have been made for liaison between the ILO and other international institutions dealing with reconstruction problems.

The publications of the ILO which deal with reconstruction problems are:

The I.L.O. and Reconstruction, Report of the Acting Director of the International Labour Office (Edward J. Phelan) to the Conference of the ILO, October 1941, 112 pp.

Towards Our True Inheritance, 1942, 77 pp.

The I.L.O. and Plans for a People's Peace, 1942, 43 pp.

Approaches to Social Security, 1942, 100 pp.

In addition, a number of other publications

which are not directly concerned with reconstruction have a bearing on postwar questions:

The International Labour Code, 1941, 920 pp.

Labour Supply and National Defence, 1941, 199 pp.

Wartime Transference of Labour in Great Britain, 1942, 163 pp.

Food Control in Great Britain, 1942, 272 pp.

Studies in War Economics, 1941, 199 pp.

Joint Production Committees in Great Britain, 1943, 74 pp.

A New Structure of Social Security, 1942, 44 pp.

The Displacement of Population in Europe, 1943, 172 pp.

The Health of Children in Occupied Europe, 1943, 37 pp.

Man-Power Mobilization for Peace, 1943, 78 pp.

Intergovernmental Commodity Control Agreements, 1944, 285 pp.

Co-operative Organisations and Post-War Relief, 1944, 171 pp.

The International Labour Review, published monthly (138 pp.), contains special articles occasionally and short notes regularly reporting developments in social and economic reconstruction policy in wartime countries.

Personnel The staff of the Office in Montreal includes persons of over twenty nationalities, all of whom may be called upon from time to time to contribute to its postwar work. A skeleton staff remains in Geneva, Switzerland, and branch offices are maintained in Washington, London, Chungking, and New Delhi. The Office has correspondents in twelve other countries.

Interstate Commerce Commission: Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics. M. O. Lorenz, Director, 12th and Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission is the successor to the Bureau of Statistics of the Commission created in 1888. The original purpose of the Bureau was to collect statistics of rail carriers. Later other classes of corporations were added as the jurisdiction of the Commission was broadened. The Commission's Bureau of Motor Carriers, however, initiates the collection of statistics for motor carriers. Along with its collection activities, the Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics has engaged in a large amount of research and analysis. It is financed by federal appropriations made for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Activities A minor proportion of the work of the Bureau is devoted to postwar problems. Its work in this field, which is essentially of a research character, is concerned chiefly with the effect of the war upon the various domestic agencies of transport — rail, motor, water, pipe-line, private car lines, and freight forwarders.

The Bureau is studying the probable volume of postwar traffic; shifts in the volume, character, and flow of traffic resulting from the war; physical and financial conditions and needs of carriers after the close of the war; postwar transportation motive power, etc. It has not issued any publications.

Personnel The work of the Bureau related to postwar activities is under the direction of W. H. S. Stevens, Assistant Director; C. S. Morgan, Chief Carrier Research Analyst; and Spurgeon Bell, Head Transport Economist.

Kiwanis International. Donald B. Rice, President; O. E. Peterson, Secretary, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Background Kiwanis International is composed of more than 2,200 Kiwanis clubs located throughout the United States and Canada. The first Kiwanis club was organized in Detroit, Michigan, in January 1915. The affairs of Kiwanis International are directed by a Board of Trustees elected by club delegates at an annual convention.

Activities Kiwanis International has two active postwar committees, the International Committee on Post-War Planning and the Past Presidents Committee for Insuring Victory. These committees were created to study the social and economic problems of the war years and reconstruction in the postwar period. Literature dealing with all phases of war and postwar activities is sent to individual clubs. Local club committees on public affairs are asked to develop forums and panel discussion groups to familiarize citizens with the war effort of the Allies and the problems involved in adjustments after the war. All clubs are encouraged to discuss world affairs for a better understanding of postwar needs. Attempts to blueprint objectives and services for reconstruction days, however, are developed from the point of view of the local community through established committees functioning in each club. Areas of work in which these committees are engaged are: public affairs, citizenship, youth services, agriculture, business standards, and support of churches.

Personnel Fred McAlister is Chairman of the special International Committee on Post-War Planning, and O. Sam Cummings is Chairman of the special Past Presidents Committee for Insuring Victory.

Labor Department: Bureau of Labor Statistics. A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Postwar Labor Problems Division was established in the Bureau of Labor Statistics in September 1941 as the result of Congressional action (Public Law 146, 77th Congress, 1st Session). Its enabling Act stated that it was "to conduct studies relative to problems connected with labor likely to arise upon the termination of the existing emergent conditions. . . ."

Activities The Postwar Labor Problems Division is divided into four Sections, the activities of which are summarized below:

1. *Area Studies Section.* This Section has as its primary function the preparation of reports for use by local groups studying the impact of the war and formulating postwar plans for their communities. As these studies proceed they will also develop a panorama of local conditions against which proposed federal policies for the postwar period can be realistically appraised. The reports contain background data on industrial developments, composition of the labor force, and population. They call attention to changes in the economic structure under the impact of the war, with comments on the postwar employment outlook. The series will cover as many as possible of the 300 main industrial centers of the nation.

Because of the limitations of time and staff, the Division has, whenever possible, encouraged local groups to undertake their own studies. It is at present cooperating with the New York Regional Plan Association, the Illinois and Connecticut postwar planning commissions, and other agencies.

The working notebooks released to date cover the following areas: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Labette County, Kansas; Five Western Kentucky Counties; Mayes County, Oklahoma; Windsor County, Vermont; Clark County, Nevada; Gibson County, Tennessee; Newport, Rhode Island; Huntsville, Alabama; Detroit, Michigan; Louisville, Kentucky; and Sauk County, Wisconsin.

Statistical summaries have been released on: Bath, Maine; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Harford County, Maryland; Pascagoula, Mississippi; Manitowoc, Wisconsin; and Five Western Virginia Coal Counties.

The Area Studies Section also has in progress a tabular summary of wartime employment changes in the 200 most important local areas. This will be available for distribution late in the spring.

2. *Industry Studies Section.* The main objective of this Section is to determine postwar levels of employment, industry by industry. Employment trends since 1909 are reviewed in relation to total output, prewar exports and imports, war shipments, productivity trends, price and wage trends, and prospects for postwar availability of materials and parts.

Another project in this Section, now nearing completion, is a study of the production-consumption relations of the American economy in 1939, which will provide a bench mark for measuring the effects of war changes in each segment of the economy.

3. *Historical Studies Section.* The purpose of the work of this Section is to provide a basis for comparative analyses of economic developments of World War I (and its postwar period) with current problems. Studies are under way on postwar problems of particular industries and areas, on federal policies for such issues as disposition of surplus commodities and dissolution of industry controls, and on other phases of the demobilization period. The following list of reports thus far released is representative of the type of work being done in this Section:

Canned Foods, Withdrawal of the Government from the Market, 1918–20.

The Automobile Industry, Postwar Developments, 1918–1921.

Dissolution of the War Industries Board & Release of Its Industry Controls, 1918.

Termination of Ordnance Contracts, 1918.

Post-Armistice Industrial Developments: Prices, Production, and Employment, 1918–1920.

The Federal Service in World War I and in the Post-War Period.

Impact of the War on the Tri-City Area — Rock Island, Illinois; Davenport, Iowa; Moline, Illinois — 1917–1919.

Post-War Planning of World War I.

Evolution of Ordnance Contracts, 1917–1918, as Illustrated by War Contracts for Picric Acid.

Cancellation of War Contracts: Plans and Practice, 1918–1919.

Settlement of Claims Arising under Canceled War Contracts, 1918–1926.

Role of the Iron & Steel Industry in the Immediate Post-Armistice Period (November 1918—May 1919), and Impact of the Industry's Policies

upon Labor.

Impact of World War I on the Hampton Roads Area.

The Public Reaction to the Returned Service Man after World War I.

4. *The Demobilization Studies Section.* This Section is concerned with the analysis of the broad problems of demobilizing the armed forces and the war economy in such a way as to secure the highest possible levels of employment in the demobilization period and thereafter.

With the focus always on postwar employment, it is studying a wide range of proposed demobilization policies and legislation regarding war contract termination, disposition of government-owned property, reconversion of war plants, relaxation of wartime controls over prices, wages, materials, and man power, and welfare and re-employment provisions for demobilized servicemen and war workers. It is also studying the more basic factors and policies that will determine the general level of employment both in the immediate demobilization and in subsequent periods. Among these are: the volume of accumulated war savings, the extent of business concentration, and the various public works programs proposed by interested groups. A survey of the chief types of basic economic programs for attaining postwar full employment is now nearing completion.

In conjunction with other Divisions in the Bureau estimates are prepared on the impact of postwar demobilization by state, by industry, and by type of employment; wartime employment in government-owned war plants; and war and postwar distribution of population and employment and the most probable volume of postwar unemployment under varying assumptions.

Research is also proceeding on the statistical criteria of full employment, and on the relation between national income, employment, and consumer expenditures under possible postwar conditions.

In addition to the industrial area reports and historical studies listed above, the Division has prepared the following reports:

Public Attitude Toward Ex-Servicemen After World War I, *Monthly Labor Review,* December 1943.

Problems of Contract Termination, Committee Print, Senate Committee on Military Affairs, November 1943.

Estimates of National Output, Distributed Income, Consumer Spending, Saving, and Capital Formation, *Review of Economic Statistics,* May 1943. (Copies may be obtained from the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.)

Employment After the War, August 1943. (Reprints are available from the American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington 1, D. C.)

Relative Severity of Post-War Demobilization, by States, *Monthly Labor Review,* July 1943.

Select Bibliography on Post-War Problems, Especially on Means of Maintaining Employment in the Post-War Period, June 1942. Also Supplement No. 1, February 1943.

Personnel The Postwar Labor Problems Division is part of the Bureau's Employment and Occupational Outlook Branch, which is under the direction of Donald H. Davenport. John H. G. Pierson is Chief of the Postwar Labor Problems Division, which has a staff of approximately 50 members. Economic consultants include: Emory Q. Hawk, Hugh B. Killough, Wassily W. Leontief, and Boris Stern. Principal staff members include: Stella Stewart, in charge of historical studies, Emile Benoit-Smullyan, Marion Hayes, Joseph P. McMurray, and Myer H. Naigles.

Latin American Economic Institute. William P. Everts, President and Treasurer, 90 Morningside Drive, New York 27.

Background The Institute was established in October 1940 to study the economic problems of Latin America. It is a nonprofit association financed by membership fees and donations. It is a cooperating institution of the Research Bureau for Post-War Economics (*q.v.*).

Activities The Institute is chiefly engaged in conducting research projects and holding conferences on Latin American economic problems, many of which relate to the postwar period. Its current research projects include the following studies: Industrialization of Brazil and Argentina; Post-War Reconstruction in Latin America; Labor Market and Movement in Latin America; and Post-War Population Problems in Latin America. The Institute also holds a series of conferences on economic problems. The subjects discussed in 1944 conferences have included Post-War Problems of Mexico and Post-War Problems of Brazil.

The publications of the Institute include:

Economic Defense of the Western Hemisphere, a symposium, 1941.

The Japanese in South America, by J. F. Normano and A. Gerbi, 1943.

The Cotton Textile Industry in Latin America, by A. L. Scott, 1943.

The Economic Problems of the Caribbean Area, a symposium, 1943.

Aspects of the Textile Industry in Brazil, by L. D. Martins, 1944.

Argentine Riddle, by F. J. Weil (in press).

Personnel Members working on postwar problems are: John F. Normano, J. Garrido Torres, Felix J. Weil, and A. Curtis Wilgus, assisted by the Advisory Council of twenty-five members largely representative of Latin American countries.

League for Industrial Democracy, Inc., The. Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director, 112 East 19th Street, New York 10.

Background The League was established in 1905 to promote, through education, an increasing democracy in our economic, political, and cultural life. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

Activities The League's principal field of postwar interest is domestic, although attention is also given to the international field, particularly in its economic aspects. It is devoting a minor but increasing proportion of its activity to educational work and conferences on postwar problems.

The League has published five pamphlets dealing with both war and postwar reconstruction. Many of the contributions in these pamphlets were originally prepared for League conferences. These monographs are as follows:

Economics of Defense and Reconstruction: A Symposium, Harry W. Laidler, ed., 1941, 48 pp.

Maximum Production: Warfare and Welfare, A Symposium, Harry W. Laidler, ed., 1942, 36 pp.

The Role of the Races in Our Future Civilization: A Symposium, 1942, 112 pp.

Reconstruction in War and Peace: Interim Report, National Executive Committee, British Labor Party, 1943, 40 pp.

The Third Freedom: Freedom from Want: A Symposium, Harry W. Laidler, ed., 1943, 96 pp.

The League is hoping during 1944 to give particular attention to "social planning and free enterprise."

Personnel The principal staff member working on postwar problems is Harry W. Laidler. He is assisted by a Postwar Reconstruction Committee consisting of: Broadus Mitchell, Mark Starr, William Withers, and others.

League of Nations: Economic, Financial and Transit Department. Alexander Loveday, Director, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

Background The Economic and Financial Section and the Communications and Transit Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, both created in 1920, were merged in the Economic, Financial and Transit Department in 1939. The officials of this Department now on mission at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, are members of the staff of the Economic and Financial Organization of the League, which includes the Economic and Financial Committees, the Fiscal Committee, the Committee of Statistical Experts, and such special bodies as the Delegation on Economic Depressions and the Committee of Demographic Experts.

The Economic and Financial Organization of the League — with which the United States, Brazil and certain other countries not members of the League of Nations fully cooperate — was built up to serve the following broad purposes: (1) to promote international collaboration in economic and financial matters and equality of treatment for commerce; (2) to advise the Council and the Assembly of the League and individual governments on economic and financial questions on which advice was sought by them; and (3) to keep governments and the general public informed of the development of economic events.

As part of the League of Nations, the organization is supported mainly by contributions from States Members of the League. Certain branches of its work, however, have from time to time been partly financed by grants from private bodies, notably the Rockefeller Foundation.

Activities In addition to its work on current economic trends and problems — the results of which are published in the World Economic Survey, the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,* Food Rationing and Supply, Money and Banking, etc. — the Department has recently been engaged upon an extensive program of postwar studies embracing problems of relief and reconstruction, trade and trade policy, economic security, raw materials and agriculture, as well as international currency and population problems. The work on population is being undertaken by the Office of Population Research of Princeton University (*q.v.*) under the editorship of the Director of the Department.

This program of studies, which is designed to assist governments in the formulation of economic policies for the postwar world, was laid

down by the Economic and Financial Committees at a series of meetings in London (Chairman: Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government) and Princeton (Chairman: Henry F. Grady, Former Assistant Secretary of State) in 1942 and 1943. Among the reports on studies already published are the following (sales agent, Columbia University Press):

1. *Reconstruction and Relief*

The Transition from War to Peace Economy: Report of the Delegation on Economic Depressions, Part I, 1943, 118 pp. This discusses the measures, both domestic and international, by which a transition from war to peace economy may be made and a serious postwar depression avoided.

Relief Deliveries and Relief Loans, 1919–1923, published in 1942, 62 pp. — a study on government and other relief activities after the last war, with conclusions as to present and future activities in the same field.

Europe's Overseas Needs, 1919–1920, and How They Were Met, published in 1943, 56 pp. — a study of the effects of the lack of any international reconstruction policy after the last war and of its implications for reconstruction policies after the present war.

Agricultural Production in Continental Europe During the 1914–18 War and the Reconstruction Period, 1943, 122 pp. This study considers the causes of the slow recovery of European agriculture after the last war and whether they are likely to repeat themselves after this war. It examines the agricultural production trends in Continental Europe and the USSR during the last three decades.

Urban and Rural Housing, 1939, 159 pp. — an analysis of housing policies and developments in Europe and North America after the last war, with special reference to the costs involved and the results obtained by public and other housing schemes.

2. *Trade and Commercial Policy*

The Network of World Trade, 1942, 172 pp. — an analysis of the multilateral system of world trade, the restoration of which is postulated in the Atlantic Charter and the Lend-Lease agreements.

Europe's Trade, published in 1941, 116 pp. — a study of the trade of European countries with one another and the rest of the world.

Commercial Policy in the Inter-War Period: International Proposals and National Policies, 1942, 164 pp. — a survey and analysis of the course of trade policies, compared with the recommendations made and the action agreed upon by international authorities. Conclusions are drawn bearing on the projects now under consideration among the United Nations.

Trade Relations between Free-Market and Controlled Economies, by Jacob Viner, 1943, 92 pp. — an analysis of the difficulties facing the "free-economy" countries in the 1930's owing to the growth of direct government control elsewhere, with constructive proposals for future policy.

Quantitative Trade Controls: Their Causes and Nature, by Gottfried Haberler and Martin Hill, 1943, 45 pp. This report analyzes the relative advantages and disadvantages of quotas and other quantitative controls, compared with tariffs.

3. *Economic Security*

Economic Fluctuations in the United States and the United Kingdom 1918–1922, published in 1942, 94 pp. The process of adjustment to a peace economy after the First World War is subjected to critical analysis to assist in mitigating the risk of depression after the present war.

4. *Demographic Problems*

The Future Population of Europe and the Soviet Union: Population Projections, 1940–70, by Frank W. Notestein, Irene B. Taeuber, Dudley Kirk, Ansley J. Coake, and Louise K. Kiser, 1944, 315 pp. This study is the most detailed analysis and interpretation yet attempted of the growth potential of European populations.

5. *Committee Reports*

Economic and Financial Committees: Report to the Council on the Work of the Joint Session, London, April–May 1942; Princeton, August 1942, 28 pp. — a report setting out the views of the Committees on the broad problems of postwar relief and reconstruction.

Economic and Financial Committees: Report to the Council on the Work of the 1943 Joint Session, Princeton, December 1943, 84 pp. This report reviews the work on postwar international economic problems being carried out by the League services at Princeton, New Jersey. It considers postwar international trade, economic and monetary policies, problems of foreign investment and relations between the League services, UNRRA, and the Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture. The conclusions contained in nine of the studies mentioned above are given in an appendix.

The program of work laid down by the Fiscal Committee before the war has been carried forward. Regional Tax Conferences of American States were held in Mexico in 1940 and 1943. As a result a basis has been laid for substantial progress

towards the suppression of double taxation and the solution of other fiscal problems standing in the way of international lending and trade.

Arrangements have been made to insure the close cooperation of the Department with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (*q.v.*) — at whose first Council Session at Atlantic City it was officially represented by observers — and with the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture (*q.v.*).

Personnel The senior members of the Department on mission at Princeton, New Jersey, several of whom are working on postwar problems, are: Alexander Loveday, Director; John H. Chapman, Paul Deperon, Folke Hilgerdt, Martin Hill, Miroslav Kriz, John Lindberg, Ragnar Nurkse, and Ansgar Rosenborg.

League of Nations Association, Inc. Clark M. Eichelberger, Director, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18.

Background The League of Nations Association was established in 1923 for the education of public opinion looking toward the establishment of a universal society of nations and full American participation in that society. It is a membership organization controlled by a board of directors of thirty-nine persons, and an executive committee. Its principal source of income is membership dues and gifts, supplemented by sale of literature.

Activities The Association is devoting major attention to educational work on international postwar problems. Its current activities are threefold: (1) assistance in the work of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace (*q.v.*), which it was instrumental in establishing; (2) an inquiry into the future of the League, the World Court and the International Labour Organisation (*q.v.*) and the ways in which those bodies may be utilized after the war, featuring a series of reports by Americans long associated with the League, to be published in book form; and (3) a general program of education on the experience of the League of Nations and the principles of world organization. One principal project in this field is a national contest for public high school students on the principles of world organization, now in its eighteenth year. The Association publishes *Changing World,* a monthly journal of international affairs, as well as a variety of publications dealing with the League.

Personnel Frank G. Boudreau, M.D., President of the Association; Hugh Moore, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Frederick C. McKee, Treasurer; Clark M. Eichelberger, Director; Margaret Olson, Secretary to the Director; Mrs. Harrison Thomas, Education Secretary; Shirley Cherkos, Contest Secretary; and Ann Voigt, Business Manager.

Library of Congress: Legislative Reference Service. Ernest S. Griffith, Director, Washington 25, D. C.

Background During the fiscal year 1942–1943, the Library of Congress was enabled by a grant from the Department of State to issue a series of Postwar Abstracts. The purpose was to digest the most important publications dealing with postwar problems, both national and international. There were 1,207 mimeographed abstracts issued in the series, comprising three bound volumes. They reflect the flow of material into the Library of Congress and represent all subjects of postwar concern.

Beginning with July 1943, the abstract service was modified and adapted more specifically to meet the requests received from members of Congress regarding postwar problems. The new series, Abstracts of Postwar Literature, is issued fortnightly with a covering index, and is distributed only to members of Congress, libraries of the federal government, and governments of the United Nations. The abstracts are not available for distribution to private individuals or institutions. However, bound volumes may be borrowed by libraries from the Library of Congress through the regular channels of interlibrary loan.

Activities The Library of Congress seeks to record all important publications on all postwar problems. As material is received daily by the Library, bibliographical cards are typed for books, documents, pamphlets, and periodical articles on postwar problems. Newspaper articles are not covered. Those publications which seem of greatest concern to members of Congress are abstracted. So voluminous is the material in the postwar field that only a portion can be abstracted; the remainder is recorded by subject in a bibliographical card index which may be consulted in the Legislative Reference Service. As a supplement to the abstract service, a page of annotated bibliography is issued with each set of abstracts. The abstracts are issued in numerical order, and the bound volumes contain a cumulative subject index. A file is maintained at the Library in which all the abstracts of both series are arranged in folders according to specific subject headings, *e.g.*, Agriculture, Demobilization, Education, Government and Business, International Organization,

Reconversion of Industry, etc.

Personnel The editor of the Abstracts of Postwar Literature is Mrs. Eilene Galloway. The material entered on bibliographical cards is selected by Mrs. Galloway and Mrs. Janie Mason. The abstracts are written by the professional staff members of the Legislative Reference Service, according to their various special fields of interest.

Library of International Relations. Eloise ReQua, Director, 84 East Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Background The Library of International Relations was founded in 1932 for the purpose of establishing and maintaining for educational purposes a free reference library of books, pamphlets, and other material relating to international affairs, and to serve as a clearinghouse for information on publications and organizations in the international field. The Library is supported currently by small grants from foundations, by contributions from interested friends, by associate memberships from business firms, and by the Stephan Supporting Fund. The Library has no endowment or tax support, is incorporated not for profit, and contributions to it are deductible for purposes of the federal income tax.

Activities The Library's collection emphasizes twentieth century political, economic, and social conditions, international law, today's war problems, and the problems of postwar reconstruction. The proportion of activity devoted to postwar problems has been minor but it is becoming one of the more important aspects of the Library's work. The chief function of the staff is fact finding, and the collection itself offers educational opportunities for all interested persons. One of the Library's activities concerned with the postwar world has been that of sponsoring round tables of interest to business for the purpose of discussing America's commercial stake in various parts of the postwar world.

A recent bibliography published by the Library is indirectly concerned with postwar interests: Titles Chosen as Representative of the Collection on Central and South America, 1943, 35 pp. Other special bibliographies on postwar problems are prepared especially for business members and association members, such as study groups and clubs.

Personnel Eloise ReQua, Director of the Library, and Ruby Johnson, Head of Reference Department, are the principal staff members working on postwar problems.

Limited Price Variety Stores Association, Inc. Paul H. Nystrom, President, 25 West 43d Street, New York 18.

Background This Association was organized on July 24, 1933 at a meeting held at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York. Its purpose is to engage in research and study for the limited price variety stores throughout the country. The membership, drawn from every state in the union, includes all large and small stores operating in this field. The expenses of the work involved in its postwar studies are carried as part of the general expenses of the Association.

Activities The Association has included in its studies the problems of distribution in the postwar period. It is primarily interested in studying the prospects and postwar status of variety stores. At the present time the Association is specifically interested in the problem of the government's disposal of surpluses, particularly of civilian commodities.

Committees composed of executives of member organizations are set up to study each of the following subjects: federal and state legislation; the plans of nongovernmental organizations such as the Committee for Economic Development (*q.v.*), etc.; vocational training in distribution; and reemployment of veterans.

Personnel The following members of the staff are interested in postwar activities: Paul H. Nystrom, President; Paul C. Olsen, Assistant to the President; and Arthur Pite, Staff Director.

Machinery and Allied Products Institute. George Terborgh, Research Director, 744 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background MAPI was established in 1934 for the service of member organizations in the capital goods industries and educational activities in the economics of these industries. It is a federation of trade associations financed by assessments of members of constituent organizations.

Activities MAPI is giving major attention to a study of the problem of saving and investment, with particular reference to postwar conditions. It is hoped to embody the results of this study in a report to be issued some time in 1945.

Personnel George Terborgh and Eric Schiff are the principal staff members of the Institute working on postwar industrial problems.

Maritime Commission: Division of Economics and Statistics. Henry L. Deimel, Jr., Director, Wing 6, Temporary Y Building, 19th and B Streets, N. E., Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Division of Economics and Statistics was established on April 2, 1941 as successor to the Division of Research and Section of Special Studies, United States Maritime Commission. The purpose of the Division is to develop statistics, conduct research in economic and statistical aspects of ocean shipping and shipbuilding, and make reports and recommendations to the Maritime Commission. It is a division of the United States Maritime Commission and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities The Division is primarily interested in ocean shipping, including shipping in international trade, and in domestic trade — coastwise, intercoastal, and Great Lakes. Research in postwar problems is conducted concurrently with research in present problems, particularly inasmuch as the study of current developments and trends involves projection into the long-range future.

The nature of the Division's work is research and fact finding, observation of current trends, preparation of reports, and recommendations to the Commission. Various statistical reports covering ocean-going merchant vessels and the movement of shipping and cargoes in United States water-borne commerce between 1922 and 1940, prepared by this Division and its predecessors in the Maritime Commission and Shipping Board, provide background statistics useful for organizations studying postwar prospects. Many of these are out of print, and consideration is being given to the re-issue of some summary reports for this period.

As occasion arises and facilities permit, assistance is rendered to other government agencies and qualified private agencies conducting studies in the postwar field. In general, however, the work of this Division is primarily directed toward the developments and problems involving economic and statistical research which are of current and long-range concern to the Maritime Commission.

Personnel Problems having postwar significance are not assigned to any particular part of the Division's staff, but are handled in accordance with their relationship to the regular organization of the Division's work.

Medical Administration Service, Inc. Dr. Kingsley Roberts, Director, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

Background Through an interest in any method which would bring the distribution of more and better medical care to more people on a sound economic and professional basis, Dr. Kingsley Roberts established the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine in 1937. In 1941 the Bureau moved beyond an exclusive interest in cooperatives into broader research and studies in medical-social economics, and became Medical Administration Service, Inc. It is the function of Medical Administration Service to distribute the findings of its studies and research to groups in the community to whom these findings are most important, and to help them to use this knowledge to the best possible advantage. It is a nonprofit organization, principally supported by grants from funds and foundations, as well as by fees for consultations and surveys.

Activities The chief activities of Medical Administration Service are of an advisory and educational nature. Its work in medical-social economics is largely concerned with making recommendations based on surveys it originates or has been asked to make; educational programs on coordinated medical practice, prepayment plans, and methods for distributing medical care now and after the war; and publishing booklets on these subjects.

Recent and forthcoming publications of the Service include three by Dr. Kingsley Roberts: A Solution: Coordinate Medical Manpower, 1943, 15 pp.; A Blueprint: The V Plan, 1943, 24 pp.; A Challenge: Labor–Management–Medical Care (in process); and one by Helen H. Avnet, Voluntary Medical Insurance in the United States: Major Trends and Current Problems, 1944, 108 pp.

Personnel Dr. Kingsley Roberts, Director, and Ruth Leslie, Assistant to the Director, are the principal staff members working on postwar problems.

Millers' National Federation. Herman Steen, Vice President and Secretary, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 6, Illinois; Herman Fakler, Vice President and Washington Representative, 847 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

Background The Millers' National Federation was organized in 1902. It is the national trade association of the wheat and rye flour milling industry, and its 496 member companies make more than 85 per cent of the wheat and rye flour produced in the United States.

The Federation was formed for the following purposes: (1) to promote the welfare of the wheat

flour milling industry of the United States; (2) to provide a means of contact with appropriate federal and state agencies; (3) to promote good relations with the general public and an understanding by the public of the economic functions performed by the milling industry; (4) to perform a general trade service of education among the millers of the United States by the dissemination of statistical and economic information; (5) to improve the methods and practices of the industry in the manufacture and distribution of its products; (6) to establish appropriate relationships with other agencies and associations; and (7) to inculcate and promote a spirit of public service and responsibility among the members of the industry.

Activities and Personnel The Federation is a service organization for the members of the flour milling industry. In this capacity it acts as a clearinghouse for information on all milling problems and engages in research work along statistical and accounting lines. It also conducts a nation-wide educational campaign for more efficient consumer utilization of its products and cooperates with government agencies on a wide range of questions which affect the industry.

A postwar planning committee for the flour milling industry has recently been appointed, under the chairmanship of Harry A. Bullis, President of General Mills, Inc. Herman Steen and Herman Fakler are the staff members who will have the responsibility of supervising the work done on postwar planning under the direction of this committee.

Mortgage Bankers Association of America. George H. Patterson, Secretary-Treasurer, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.

Background This Association was organized in 1914: (1) to encourage intelligent legislation affecting mortgage banking; (2) to acquire and disseminate correct information regarding it; (3) to aid public discrimination between such securities and dealers therein as should command confidence and those that should not; (4) to secure uniformity of practice where uniformity is desirable; and (5) to afford opportunity for those engaged in the business to secure the benefits of personal acquaintance and interchange of ideas. It is an incorporated trade association supported by income from dues.

Activities The Association is devoting a part of its efforts to postwar planning. Early in 1944 it conducted a poll of members to determine their views on various questions of a postwar nature and which have a direct relation to real estate financing and new construction. The Association is particularly active through its Washington Committee, in meeting with officials of the Federal Housing Administration (*q.v.*), National Housing Agency (*q.v.*), Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, and other agencies, for consultation on matters over which these governmental departments have supervision.

In general, the Association is opposed to an extension of public housing projects and believes that this activity of the federal government can be greatly curtailed and returned to private enterprise with advantageous results for the nation as a whole. The Association is also concerned with plans for elimination of many government agencies which it believes will not be needed in the postwar era. It believes that the National Housing Agency should be liquidated and that both the Federal Housing Administration and Federal Home Loan Bank Board should be separated from it now. The Association welcomes suggestions from other organizations which have a bearing on real estate financing.

Personnel H. G. Woodruff, President; and Byron T. Shutz, Chairman of the Postwar Planning Committee.

National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association. M. L. Toulme, Executive Vice President, 60 Hudson Street, New York 13.

Background The National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association was organized to provide wholesale grocers with the facilities of a national trade association for advice and study on trade problems. The immediate objective of the Association was to assist in the enactment of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906. Since that time its most important activity has been to keep food laws, regulations, and enforcement as effective as possible and to strive for uniformity of state and local food laws with the federal law and regulations.

In addition, the Association provides a means of frequent sectional and national conferences where wholesale grocery executives have the opportunity of discussing common problems and, recently, of conferring with government agencies and officials delegated to act in matters affecting various operations of wholesale grocers.

Activities The Postwar Planning Committee of the Association has worked with the War Food Administration on legislation, now pending before Congress, to promote the orderly

distribution of surplus foods owned by the government. Under the proposed legislation, the War Food Administration would outline and execute uniform policies to be used by the government in disposing of food surpluses. The Committee has also initiated a study through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (*q.v.*) of modern wholesale grocery warehousing and delivery methods. It plans to confer with governmental and other agencies engaged in studies of postwar problems.

Personnel The members of the Association's Postwar Planning Committee are: Francis L. Whitmarsh, Chairman; R. B. Caywood, Ned N. Fleming, French Fox, A. L. Griffin, Arthur W. Lutz, Galen H. McKinney, John W. Morey, J. A. Slocum, and T. B. Terry.

National Association of Broadcasters. J. Harold Ryan, President, 1760 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The National Association of Broadcasters, organized in 1921, is the trade association of the owners and operators of broadcasting stations in the United States. Stations of all frequencies and types are eligible. The fundamental purpose of the organization is: (1) to foster and promote the development of the art of radio broadcasting; (2) to protect its members in every lawful and proper manner from injustices and unjust exactions; and (3) to foster, encourage, and promote laws, rules, regulations, customs, and practices which will be for the best interest of the public and the radio industry.

In addition to the executive offices of President and Secretary-Treasurer, the Association has seven members of an administrative staff including: the Director of Research, the Director of Public Relations and Education, the Director of Broadcast Advertising, the General Counsel, the Director of Labor Relations, the Director of Engineering, and the Director of Promotion and Circulation. Each of these officials is in charge of a department which deals with the subject indicated, all within the field of radio broadcasting. The policies followed by each of these departments are formulated by standing committees made up of members from the various parts of the country and varying types of stations.

Activities A Post War Planning Committee was created by the vote of the Board of Directors at the membership meeting in 1943 for the purpose of studying the postwar aspects of radio broadcasting. So far as the technical phase of the problem is concerned, the National Association of Broadcasters cooperated with the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Radio Manufacturers Association in organizing the Radio Technical Planning Board, of which the Director of Engineering of NAB is Chairman of the Domestic Broadcasting Panel.

The Post War Planning Committee will study the program, sales, and other features of postwar broadcasting to the end that radio may serve the nation more effectively.

Personnel The members of the Post War Planning Committee are: J. Harold Ryan, Chairman; C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary; Edgar L. Bill, George M. Burbach, Eugene Carr, Dietrich Dirks, Harold Fair, Hugh Feltis, John J. Gillin, Jr., John V. L. Hogan, Karl Koerper, Nathan Lord, Marshall Pengra, William B. Quarton, J. Leonard Reinsch, G. Richard Shafto, William B. Way, Lewis Allen Weiss, and James W. Woodruff, Jr.

National Association of Credit Men. David A. Weir, Secretary and Assistant Executive Manager, 1 Park Avenue, New York 16.

Background The National Association of Credit Men was established in 1896 to promote the interest of credit and financial officials of manufacturing, wholesaling, and banking institutions. It has a membership of more than 20,000 associated in the national organization through their membership in 113 local affiliates.

Activities and Personnel The Association is actively engaged in postwar planning and has a number of committees studying various postwar problems which might affect general business operations. The Post-War Credits Committee is working under the chairmanship of Paul W. Miller, President of the Association and Vice President of the Atlantic Steel Company, Atlanta. Other members of the Committee include: William Fraser, J. P. Stevens Company, New York; P. M. Haight, International General Electric Company, New York; William H. Pouch, Concrete Steel Company, New York; Robert L. Simpson, C. T. Patterson Company, New Orleans; and Charles Wells, Brittain Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

Other committees studying various aspects of postwar problems are: Committee on Settlement of Terminated Government Contracts, J. M. McComb, Crucible Steel Company, New York, Chairman; National Legislative Committee, Robert L. Simpson, Chairman; Committee for Simplification of Income Tax Reports, Arthur Trudi-

gan, S. D. Leidesdorf and Company, New York, Chairman; and Committee on Taxation, William H. Pouch, Chairman.

National Association of Housing Officials. Hugh R. Pomeroy, Executive Director, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Background This Association was organized in 1933 to improve all phases of housing administration by the collection and dissemination of information on sound principles and practices. It is an association of public officials and agencies directly engaged in the regulation, financing, planning, construction, and operation of housing. Policies are determined by a board of governors made up of active officials in federal, state, and local housing agencies.

The Association's program is carried on by standing and special committees, joint committees with other agencies in the public administration field, staffs in the main office in Chicago and in the Washington office, and regional councils organized throughout the United States. The Management Division of the Association is directed by its own executive council subject to general policies laid down by the board of governors of the Association proper. It is supported by membership dues, publication sales, and grants from foundations interested in the advancement of public administration.

Activities NAHO is devoting only a portion of its current activity to a program of research, education, and action on domestic postwar housing and city and regional planning problems. The activity is carried on by its Committee on Postwar Housing. This Committee has in preparation for publication early in 1944 a report entitled, A Postwar Housing Program for the United States. News articles and editorial comments dealing with postwar housing appear in the various periodicals of the Association, including *NAHO News,* an 8-page news letter published about twelve times a year, and *Housing Management Bulletin.*

Personnel Hugh R. Pomeroy, Executive Director; Edmond H. Hoben, Associate Director; and Bleecker Marquette, Chairman, Committee on Postwar Housing.

National Association of Manufacturers. Robert Gaylord, President, 14 West 49th Street, New York 20. Branch Offices: Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C.; Russ Building, San Francisco 4, California.

Background The National Association of Manufacturers was organized on January 22, 1895 to establish and maintain a mutual and cooperative organization of American manufacturers in the United States and for the fostering of their trade, business, and financial interests. It is an association of individual firms and corporations engaged in manufacturing in the United States. It is supported by membership dues, subscriptions, and gifts.

Activities Since 1936 the NAM has been actively interested in the study of long-range problems, and the present Postwar Committee is a continuation (renamed) of a committee appointed some six years ago. Earlier analyses by the Committee dealt with the basic causes of booms and depressions and presented suggestions as to prevention and alleviation.

During 1942 three important statements were issued which bear directly on postwar problems:

Jobs–Freedom–Opportunity — the 1942 report of the Post-War Problems Committee (now the Postwar Committee).

A statement on the postwar transition period issued on June 26 by S. Bayard Colgate, Chairman of the Post-War Problems Committee.

Preparing Now for Post-War Problems — a widely publicized and widely used memorandum to industrialists setting forth twenty-eight suggestions as to steps which should be taken by them during the war period in preparation for the period when the war ends.

During 1943 several other important publications were issued: Second Report of the Postwar Committee; Postwar Conditions and Trends; Questions and Answers; The Outlook for Construction Employment; and Postwar Prospects — a series of seven newspaper articles written by Wilfred Sykes at the request of International News Service.

The 1944 Postwar Committee will consider the general principles and problems of international cooperation — general international organization and international organizations in specific fields, international economic relations, and such matters as international monetary proposals, exports and imports, investments abroad, and raw materials. In its activities the Postwar Committee will receive suggestions from an outstanding group of authorities in general international relations, and from several special groups of experts in such specific fields as monetary controls and foreign investments.

The Transition Period Problems will be considered by full committees rather than by sub-

committees of the Postwar Committee during this year. Four such Committees have been set up, namely:

1. *War Contract Termination and Disposal of Government Owned Plants, Equipment and Supplies Committee.* This Committee will seek to promote the passage and enforcement of sound legislation in both the termination and disposal fields. It will specifically endeavor to assist manufacturers in their contract termination problems by advising them how to get ready and what to do when termination occurs and by helping contractors to get prompt payment on termination. After legislation is adopted on disposal of surplus properties, supplies and equipment, the Committee will cooperate with government agencies in the practical problems of administration which will arise.

2. *Inflation Control Committee.* The function of this Committee will be to help "hold the line" against inflation. One of its major tasks will be to consider the question of renewal of the Price Control Act, expiring in 1944. Working in cooperation with the Wage and Salary Committee, this group will also consider the principles of wage stabilization. It will study proposals for price stabilization subsidies.

3. *War Control Termination Committee.* This Committee will consider the general principles underlying all wartime control legislation, the basis for termination of such controls as soon as practicable after hostilities cease, and the question as to the manner in which materials no longer needed for war production shall be released for civilian production. This latter phase involves one of the most important problems which will confront industry in 1944.

4. *Renegotiation Committee.* A special standing committee, this group will follow through on the groundwork established in 1943 in the NAM War Committee. It will ascertain specific industrial experiences under the Renegotiation Act and will make to Congress such representations as seem necessary on behalf of industry.

Personnel The Postwar Committee has a membership of approximately 150 members, who are assisted in their work by outstanding authorities in the field of geography, finance, international relations, etc. Noel Sargent, Secretary of the NAM, is also Secretary of the Postwar Committee.

National Association of Real Estate Boards. John W. Galbreath, President, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago 3, Illinois; and 1737 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The National Association of Real Estate Boards was organized in 1908 to unite local real estate boards throughout the country for three purposes: (1) to gather and disseminate basic information on real estate and real estate business methods; (2) to establish and maintain high standards of practice in the business of real estate; and (3) to voice informed opinion on matters of public policy in the field of real estate use and ownership, and to advance sound conditions in respect to community development. The work of the Association is correlated with that of its various technical institutes and with that of the Urban Land Institute (*q.v.*). It is supported by dues from its local member real estate boards.

Activities The Association is interested in reestablishing normal civilian construction and in setting up practical machinery for rebuilding the blighted and slum areas of our cities into modern neighborhoods for residence, business, or industry. It is also interested in developing comprehensive city planning as a guide for sound urban development and directing postwar building construction in such a way as to produce efficient communities, suited to comfortable modern living. Another of its interests is the development of a financing structure and a tax structure that will encourage urban replanning and rebuilding.

The Association collects data from individual cities and holds conferences with governmental officials, and civic, business, financing, labor, and technical groups on postwar needs and the machinery necessary to insure postwar employment in urban rebuilding. It stimulates discussion through public conferences and publications on what should be done now to prepare for the postwar period. It publishes *Headlines,* a 4-page weekly.

The Association is carrying on several projects directly focused on postwar issues:

1. Creation of machinery by local and, where necessary, state and national action for large-scale replanning and rebuilding of decadent urban areas by private enterprise, with the necessary public aids and under the necessary public controls.

2. Development and adoption of methods of disposal of surplus war-acquired real estate of the federal government, including war plants, housing, farm areas, etc., in such a way as to maintain sound conditions for the individual community affected.

3. Development of aids to returning veterans for acquiring ownership of homes and farms.

4. Development of such financial machinery as

may be necessary for sound postwar reconditioning and reutilization of existing housing and needed new homebuilding.

Personnel The principal staff and committee members working on postwar activities are: Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice President; Boyd T. Barnard, Philadelphia, Chairman of the Washington Committee; John C. Bowers, Chicago, Chairman of the Committee to Confer with Alien Property Custodian Management and on Disposal of Real Properties; and E. L. Ostendorf, Cleveland, Chairman of the Committee on Disposition of "Surplus" Federal War-Acquired Properties.

National Association of Retail Grocers. Mrs. R. M. Kiefer, Secretary-Manager, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Background The National Association of Retail Grocers has operated continuously since 1893. Its purposes are varied and include the following: "(1) to educate and elevate the minds of men to the proper conception of safe and sane methods of doing business; (2) to increase the value of efficiency and public service; (3) to promote and maintain such constructive cooperation among individual retail food distributors as will advance their mutual interests; (4) to inspire thoughtful study of the merchant's economic function and the observance of high business standards; (5) to stimulate the adoption of such business methods as will make for efficient and economical operation; (6) to encourage adherence to sound policies and practices; (7) to correct faulty procedures and eliminate commercial evils; and (8) to officially represent individual retail food distributors in all national affairs."

Activities The Association works toward friendly relations among all groups in the industry, maintains an educational bureau, and meets in annual convention to discuss problems of interest to independent retail food outlets. The organization has also pledged itself to obey the national and state laws; to encourage the enactment of local, state, and national laws for the protection of commerce, with due consideration to the best public interest; and to oppose any contemplated legislation to the contrary. The Association publishes a monthly trade paper, *National Grocers Bulletin.*

In addition to its normal activities, the Association has a Committee on Postwar Planning which has been in operation for over a year. It is now developing slide films on postwar planning for retail food stores, which include a number of suggestions to food store operators for present activities and plans looking toward efficient, economical store operations when the war is over. The postwar planning program encourages the revival of simple store operating methods relating to merchandising, advertising, display, "good buymanship," etc. It also includes suggestions for use of new equipment and resale of new food items, record keeping for food stores, and many other details of particular interest to the retail food industry.

Personnel The members of the Postwar Planning Committee are officers and directors of the Association and include the following: P. M. Brinker, Chairman; Schuyler Crawford, P. D'Agostino, Ray G. Hauntz, J. E. Jaeger, Mrs. R. M. Kiefer, George W. King, Fred Marty, C. C. Precure, H. H. Sack, and Tyre Taylor.

National Automobile Dealers Association. Ray Chamberlain, Executive Vice President, 1026 17th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The National Automobile Dealers Association was organized in 1917 in order to present to the government through proper organization some of the problems then facing the automobile dealers of the United States. Besides activity in this field, it has endeavored to improve conditions within the industry and the ethics of the members of the industry, over which the government exercised no control.

Activities and Personnel During the war period the activities of the Association consist of collaborating with government agencies on existing or proposed orders affecting the industry, to assure their practicability, etc. Its activities extend over the legislative field as well, and it maintains a standing legislative committee under the leadership of W. L. Mallon, Chairman. It also maintains an active Post-War Planning Committee under the chairmanship of A. E. Summerfield. The activities of this latter committee have been concerned to date with: (1) the disposal of war surplus motor vehicles and parts; (2) the maintenance of transportation service; and (3) problems of the future arising from both governmental relations and problems within the industry.

The Association publishes for the information of its members a *Weekly News Letter,* mailed to the various state and local Associations throughout the United States, containing current information on problems and topics of interest to dealers; a semimonthly *N.A.D.A. Washington News,*

which is sent directly to all members and covers all important information affecting dealers; and a monthly magazine which goes to all dealers.

National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. William J. Carson, Executive Director, 1819 Broadway, New York 23.

Background The National Bureau of Economic Research was formed in 1920 to encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the well-being of mankind; and in particular to conduct, or assist in the making of, exact and impartial investigations in the field of economic, social, and industrial science, and to this end to cooperate with governments, universities, learned societies, and individuals. It is a membership corporation supported by grants from research foundations and contributions by firms and individuals.

Activities The National Bureau and its collaborators are continuing their extensive researches in income and capital formation, business cycles, production and productivity, prices, wages, finance, and fiscal policy. These inquiries are based primarily upon scientific analysis and interpretation of statistical data covering varying periods of time. The aim is to discover the relative importance of different economic activities, what changes they undergo, and what effects the changes produce.

Findings of this sort have implications for present and future policy, though the National Bureau is debarred by its constitution from giving specific advice. Much use is being made by various agencies, governmental and private, of its findings. For example, national income totals and their subdivisions are basic not only in the planning of federal fiscal policies but also in deciding what part of the country's resources can be allocated to war.

The Financial Research Program, carried on in part with the support of the Association of Reserve City Bankers (*q.v.*) and in collaboration with many other agencies, is now giving considerable attention to war and postwar problems. Studies of production, employment, and productivity in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, undertaken with the support of The Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation and now being completed, include analyses helpful to an understanding of basic issues in the postwar world. A study of employment and productivity in the service industries will add similar material for these industries. It is believed that these, and other work in progress regarding fiscal problems, wages, and business cycles, will prove practically valuable during the postwar period. A full account of the National Bureau's work in 1943, its relations to the war effort and postwar problems, together with plans for 1943–1944, will be found in its twenty-fourth annual report, issued under the title, Economic Research and the Needs of the Times.

During 1944 and 1945 the National Bureau plans to add several reports to its series of Occasional Papers on "Our Economy in War" and to its series of Technical Papers. All of these will contain materials important to understanding war and postwar problems. In addition, fifteen volumes in its book series are scheduled for publication. Earlier publications of the National Bureau contain findings of basic background value for the study of postwar economic problems. (*See* Economic Research and the Needs of the Times, the twenty-fourth annual report, for titles and authors.) All National Bureau reports are published by the Bureau.

Personnel The officers of the National Bureau include: N. I. Stone, Chairman; Shepard Morgan, President; Harold M. Groves, Vice President; George B. Roberts, Treasurer; Wesley C. Mitchell, Director of Research; and William J. Carson, Executive Director.

Studies in income and capital formation are being carried on by Simon Kuznets and also by members of the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth; business cycles by Wesley C. Mitchell, Arthur F. Burns, Thor Hultgren, Geoffrey H. Moore, and several collaborators; employment and productivity in the service industries by George J. Stigler; prices by Frederick C. Mills and the Conference on Price Research, Edward S. Mason, Chairman; and wages by Leo Wolman. Studies in finance are under the direction of the Financial Research Program, including Ralph A. Young, Director; William J. Carson, R. J. Saulnier, and collaborators. Investigations in fiscal policy are being carried on by the Conference on Research in Fiscal Policy, W. L. Crum, Chairman.

National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., The. Dr. George S. Stevenson, Medical Director, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

Background The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, established in 1909, works directly and through its associated state societies and local committees for the conservation of mental health; the prevention of mental and nervous disorders and mental deficiency; the improved care and treatment of those suffering from

mental diseases, and the special training and supervision of the feebleminded; and the collection and dissemination of reliable information on these subjects and on mental factors involved in the problems of education, industry, delinquency, dependency, and other problems of human behavior.

The Committee seeks to accomplish its purposes by: (1) stimulating research into the nature and causes of nervous and mental diseases and mental deficiency; (2) conducting surveys and studies of mental-hygiene problems; (3) applying the knowledge gained from such studies, through education and the promotion of legislation; (4) encouraging psychiatric social work; (5) establishing child-guidance and other mental-hygiene clinics; (6) developing trained personnel in psychiatry and mental hygiene; and (7) cooperating with governmental and unofficial agencies whose work touches this field.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene consists of an elected membership of approximately 700. It operates through a Board of Directors elected at the annual meeting for three-year periods, an Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, and a Scientific Administration Committee, elected by the Board, to whom special matters are submitted for scientific judgment. The general program is chiefly supported by contributions from a large number of small contributors. Special projects are usually supported by foundations.

Activities A postwar committee composed of delegates from six national organizations gives attention to internal as well as international issues and is at present considering probable reactions to various methods of dealing with enemy countries. It is concerned with the acute shortage of personnel caused by the reduction in trainees during the war and the need for preparing personnel now and in the postwar period. The organization is also interested in the need for brush-up courses in order to tide over personnel from army to civilian situations. To meet postwar civilian needs as far as possible, it plans to canvass psychiatrists in the armed forces to determine their interest and availability for certain types of civilian work.

The National Committee is now formulating recommendations at the request of a governmental agency whereby psychiatric education and the provision of personnel for the postwar period may be improved. Far more than the existing clinical facilities will be required for demobilization, both industrial and military, and also for general federal-state rehabilitation programs. The National Committee is working to augment these clinical facilities.

Personnel Lawrence K. Frank, Dr. Edward Humphreys, Dr. George S. Stevenson, Lieutenant Colonel Douglas A. Thom, and Dr. Edward Weiss are working on postwar problems.

National Committee on Housing, Inc.

Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, Chairman, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York 18.

Background The Committee was organized in 1941 to be a constructive force through the creation of a public consciousness of the nation's housing problem, and to maintain public interest in the solution of the problem during the war emergency and the postwar period; to present and appraise new methods and new approaches in planning, financing, land assembly, and construction which will hasten the rehousing of America, and to initiate pilot studies and evaluate and report current movements in housing and community development.

Activities After the declaration of war, the Committee's program centered on securing cooperative action by citizens and public officials in providing adequate shelter for war workers; in enlisting and encouraging communities to prepare local information on housing needs and on proper location for war housing, so that housing in war production centers could also serve the postwar needs of the communities; to study and evaluate legislation, administration, and finance proposals for meeting the need for war housing; and to interpret to the public the vital role of housing in the prosecution of the war by means of publications, news releases, radio programs, exhibits, etc. In connection with these activities the Committee in 1941 conducted a National Housing Inventory in Washington — a conference to correlate the housing activity of the country into a wartime program, and formulated "A Program for Housing Workers in War Industries."

The Committee's major activities are now devoted to postwar problems of housing and planning. Recently it completed studies, such as The Niagara Frontier Plans for Peace, a survey of postwar housing needs of Buffalo, and surrounding territory; and Recommendations for the Disposition of Federal War Housing, to encourage local communities to plan for the disposition of excess war housing and to study their postwar housing needs. The Committee is pursuing a country-wide program to encourage the construction of pri-

vately-built housing for Negro families; preparing a handbook on planning new communities; developing and evaluating plans for urban redevelopment; compiling studies on home building costs; and continuing its community studies — one soon to be undertaken in the south, another in the middle west, and a third in a mining community. Plans are being completed for a study of rural housing and methods for its improvement, as well as an intensive study of the effect of taxation on low-cost home construction.

In March 1944 the Committee held a National Conference on Post-War Housing in Chicago to study The Redevelopment of the Substandard Areas of Our Cities, The Role of Government in the Field of Housing Finance, and New Home Building Materials, Techniques and Costs.

Personnel Joseph D. Leland, Boston, First Vice Chairman; Lisle Baker, Jr., Louisville, Second Vice Chairman; Harold S. Buttenheim, New York, Third Vice Chairman; John E. Sloane, Newark, Secretary; Orie R. Kelly, New York, Treasurer; John F. Toedtman, New York, Director; Norbert Brown, New York, Field Director; Henry S. Churchill, Planning Consultant; and Roslyn Ittelson, Research Assistant.

National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc. Everett R. Clinchy, President, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16.

Background The National Conference was formed in 1928 to promote justice, amity, understanding, and cooperation among Jews, Catholics, and Protestants in the United States, and to analyze, moderate, and finally eliminate intergroup prejudices which disfigure and distort religious, business, social, and political relations. It aims at the establishment of a social order in which the religious ideals of brotherhood and justice shall become the standards of human relationships. It is a voluntary association of individuals governed by a board of trustees of thirty-six persons. It is financed by individual contributions and some few organizations and foundations.

Activities The Conference is devoting a share of its activity to a postwar program of religious education and action. Its program of education includes literature and conferences on Religion and the Post-War World. One of its purposes is to build the attitude of friendly cooperation among religious groups essential to postwar reconstruction and to prevent the rise of a hate movement in America after the war. Plans have been made for extensive activity in the demobilization period, with clergymen of all faiths leading discussions for men of the armed forces and with chaplains leading similar discussions for civilian groups.

A biennial Institute of Human Relations is held at Williamstown, Massachusetts. The 1941 Institute was devoted to discussion of The World We Want To Live In. The discussion was subsequently edited by Dr. Clinchy and published in book form under the same title (Doubleday, Doran, New York, 1942, 98 pp.). Pamphlets entitled, Religious Groups and the Post-War World, and Pattern for Peace, are free on request.

Personnel Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: Robert A. Ashworth, Everett R. Clinchy, Thomas Doyle, Andrew W. Gottschall, Willard Johnson, Louis Minsky, Leonard Power, and Herbert L. Seamans.

National Council for Prevention of War. Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary, 1013 18th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The Council was founded in October 1921 to foster and engage in educational and related activities with a view to the prevention of war and the promotion of peace. It is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia and supported by voluntary contributions.

Activities The Council is devoting half its time to educational and action-promoting work on both domestic and international postwar problems. It has published a series of six mimeographed leaflets by Florence Brewer Boeckel:

Beyond War, February 1942, 20 pp.

Sovereignty and the Four Freedoms, March 1942, 12 pp.

Tariffs and the Atlantic Charter, April 1942, 20 pp.

Race Prejudice and World War, May 1942, 20 pp.

Equal Access to Raw Materials and Related Problems, June 1942, 20 pp.

The People's Peace, July 1942, 12 pp.

Peace Action, its four-page monthly publication, has contained many articles on postwar topics by members of the Council staff, three of which have been reprinted as pamphlets:

That International Police Force, July 1942, 8 pp.

Jobs for All the Hope of All, December 1942, 11 pp.

Which Is Your Favorite Peace Plan?, January–March 1943, 19 pp.

Personnel Staff members of the Council working on postwar problems are Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary, and Albion P. Beverage.

National Council of Jewish Women. Mrs. Joseph M. Welt, President; Flora R. Rothenberg, Executive Director, 1819 Broadway, New York 23.

Background The National Council of Jewish Women, established in 1893, offers its members a program of education in social legislation, international affairs, and contemporary Jewish affairs, as well as opportunities for service in their communities, through a varied program of social welfare and war activities, and for service to the foreign-born through immigration and adjustment work. It is a membership organization, with 65,000 members throughout the country organized in 350 Senior and Junior Sections. Its principal source of income is membership dues.

Activities The Council is becoming increasingly interested in postwar planning. Its activity takes the form of educational and action-promoting material, including study outlines, kits, and supplementary published material. A basic orientation course in postwar organization recently issued by the Council is entitled, Building a New World.

The Social Legislation Committee is interested in promoting legislation to preserve our social gains during and after the war. Recent study outlines are: The War and Our Social Gains, which discusses the economic and social problems of the United States; The Consumer's Stake in a Stable Economy; and Postwar Social Security for America. The International Relations Committee is interested in problems of postwar world organization and in promoting interest in postwar planning. Recent study outlines include: Plans for a Democratic Victory, concerned primarily with international affairs; Organizing for Peace — The United Nations Plan for Tomorrow; and the Making of an American Foreign Policy.

The Contemporary Jewish Affairs Committee is concerned with promoting understanding of the principles of Judaism; the problems of Jews as they relate to larger world issues; and improving race relationships in this country. The Social Welfare and War Activities Committee is interested in helping Council members to meet social needs and promote welfare in their communities — through training for specific services and through undertaking welfare projects in health, recreation, and education.

The Service to Foreign Born Department includes immigration advice, port and dock work, reuniting of war-separated families, helping newcomers adjust to their new country, and courses in English and naturalization leading to intelligent citizenship.

Personnel National Committees are composed of volunteer members who are in charge of Council activities, and each program is directed by a trained professional staff member.

National Federation of American Shipping, Inc. Almon E. Roth, President, Washington Building, 15th and G Streets, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Background The National Federation of American Shipping was organized on February 1, 1944. It is a federation of five existing associations which comprise in their combined membership virtually all the ocean-going shipping concerns of the United States, including foreign trade, intercoastal, coast-wise, collier, and tanker groups. The following associations are included in the Federation: the American Merchant Marine Institute, the Association of American Ship Owners, the Pacific American Steamship Association, the Shipowners Association of the Pacific Coast, and the Pacific American Tankship Association.

Activities The immediate objective of the Federation is the development and promotion of a sound program for rehabilitation and maintenance of an adequate privately-owned American merchant marine. It will also serve as a clearinghouse for cooperation between the private shipping industry and various governmental agencies which are already engaged in postwar planning for the merchant marine.

Among the problems with which the Federation will deal are: (1) disposition of the enormous tonnage which the government will own at the end of war, on a basis which is fair to all and which will enable American private industry to operate in competition with foreign shipping service and other forms of transportation; (2) development of coast-wise, intercoastal, and foreign commerce required to support an adequate merchant marine of such size as may be determined upon; (3) construction and acquisition of vessels which are modern and speedy enough to enable them to operate profitably in domestic and foreign trade; and (4) participation by American flag shipping companies in overseas air-borne transportation. In general, the Federation will provide an authoritative voice for American shipping interests in connection with the solution of

these and other problems, both domestic and international in character.

Personnel The following members of the Board of Directors will serve on the various committees dealing with these problems: R. R. Adams, Frazer A. Bailey, E. Myron Bull, Edward P. Farley, Henry F. Grady, J. J. Halloran, Basil Harris, B. B. Howard, Joseph T. Lykes, J. H. McEachern, Edward A. Roberts, H. Harris Robson, Almon E. Roth, H. W. Warley, and Charles L. Wheeler. Staff members include: Maitland Pennington, Paul Hodges, and Marjorie Nave.

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. Louise Franklin Bache, Executive Secretary, 1819 Broadway, New York 23.

Background This Federation was formed in 1919 "to elevate the standards for women in business and in the professions; to promote the interests of business and professional women; to stimulate local and state organizations; to bring about a spirit of cooperation among business and professional women of the United States; and to extend opportunities to business and professional women through education along lines of industrial, scientific and vocational activities." In 1941 it adopted the following statement as its objective: "We seek to vitalize the processes of democracy, that all people may enjoy the basic satisfactions of life in a world at peace."

It is a membership organization with about 1,750 clubs organized in forty-eight state federations, Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia. It is financed by membership dues.

Activities The Federation is devoting a large share of its program activity to research, education, and action on international postwar problems. The June issue of the official organ, *Independent Woman,* each year gives program plans for the following club year. One half of the program for 1943–1944 centered on winning the peace. The 1944–1945 program will tackle specific postwar problems.

Personnel Louise Franklin Bache, Executive Secretary; Mary L. Ely, Director, Field Service and Program Coordination; Doris H. Cochrane, Director of Legislation and Public Affairs; Pauline E. Mandigo, Director of News Service (Publicity); Gladys F. Gove, Director of Vocational Service; Frances Maule, Editor, *Independent Woman;* and Josephine Skinner, Director of Fact-Finding.

National Foreign Trade Council, Inc. Eugene P. Thomas, Chairman and President, 26 Beaver Street, New York 4.

Background The National Foreign Trade Council was established in 1914 to coordinate national efforts toward the promotion and expansion of American trade in foreign markets. It is a mutual benefit corporation financed by membership dues.

Activities The Council is giving increasing attention to a program of research, education, and action on problems of our postwar foreign trade. It has a nation-wide membership composed of leading firms in the United States interested in foreign trade. Thirty National Foreign Trade Conventions have been held under its auspices at which foreign trade problems have been discussed by public officials and leading speakers.

The Council has organized a Foreign Trade Reconstruction Committee with a nation-wide personnel and several subcommittees. The work of this committee is devoted exclusively to postwar international problems, and is concerned with correlating the research and advisory work of other national agencies and their planning committees. The Council is also collaborating with the American Maritime Council in its research work on seaborne commerce, which is being directed by Dr. Alexander V. Dye.

Publications of the Council include the volume of proceedings of its annual conventions, and the issuance periodically of studies of the Foreign Trade Reconstruction Committee. The 1943 Convention was held in New York, October 25, 26, 27, 1943.

Personnel The Chairman, Executive Director, and Secretary of the Foreign Trade Reconstruction Committee are, respectively: Clark H. Minor, President, International General Electric Co.; Alexander V. Dye, Economic Consultant, National Foreign Trade Council; and Kenneth H. Campbell, Trade Adviser, National Foreign Trade Council.

National Grange, The. Albert S. Goss, Master, 744 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The National Grange was established in 1867. It is comprised of approximately 8,000 local and county granges which usually hold meetings twice a month. The national organization and thirty-seven state granges hold annual meetings. It is a farm, edu-

cational, and fraternal organization supported entirely by membership dues.

Activities The National Grange has two committees engaged in postwar planning: (1) the Postwar Agricultural Planning Committee is primarily interested in the domestic aspects of the postwar problem as it directly affects farmers; and (2) the Public Welfare and International Agriculture Committee is broader in scope and covers the relations of agriculture to other industries, the problems of international trade, and the general philosophy of government and its controls of agriculture and other industries. The activities of these committees are coordinated through the office of the Master of the National Grange. No reports have been published.

Personnel Postwar Agricultural Planning Committee: Harry B. Caldwell, Greensboro, N. C.; William B. Pearson, Ogilvie, Minn.; Ralph W. Smith, Newton, Ia.; Morton Tompkins, Portland, Ore.; and Harvey G. Turner, Andover, Mass.

Public Welfare and International Agriculture Committee: Albert S. Goss, the National Grange; Chester H. Gray, National Highway Users Conference, Washington, D. C.; J. Clyde Marquis, Orange, Va.; Merrill Sickles, Washington, D. C.; and L. J. Taber, Syracuse, N. Y.

National Housing Agency: Office of the Administrator. John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator, 1600 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Background The National Housing Agency was created by the President on February 24, 1942. The function of the Office of the Administrator is to supervise and direct the activities of the three constituent units of the Agency, to determine the need of housing for war workers, and to devise ways and means of supplying it. The NHA is an agency of the federal government, including the Office of the Administrator, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Housing Administration (*q.v.*), and the Federal Public Housing Authority (*q.v.*). It is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities In connection with the postwar period the Office of the Administrator is primarily interested in domestic programs of housing and planned city building. To date, only a minor proportion of its work is directly devoted to postwar housing problems. Its work includes research and educational projects, and the formulation of policies and programs for action. At present, the Office is engaged in preliminary work and assembly of material on programs of postwar housing, including statistical and technical aspects.

Personnel In addition to the Administrator, the principal staff members of the Office working on postwar problems are: Coleman Woodbury, Assistant Administrator; Lyman Moore, Assistant Administrator; Jacob Crane, Director of Urban Studies; Clarence Farrier, Technical Director; Leon Keyserling, General Counsel; and Samuel Dennis, Acting Director, Division of Research and Statistics.

National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. Virgil Jordan, President, 247 Park Avenue, New York 17.

Background The National Industrial Conference Board was organized in 1916 as a cooperative institution for scientific research, professional education, practical service, and public information in the fields of business economics and business management. The Board conducts conferences of business executives, professional specialists, and others, and makes available to individuals, corporations, associations, labor organizations, government agencies, and educational institutions the results of its research and conference activities.

Activities The Conference Board is devoting a considerable portion of both its conference and publication activity to postwar problems. Conferences held during 1943 covered postwar consumer markets, postwar planning in business, postwar foreign trade, postwar readjustments to taxation, contract termination problems, disposition of war plants, conversion financing, industry's postwar public relations job, and postwar labor problems.

Recent publications include reports on: British Postwar Planning, Economic Background for Postwar Reconstruction, Determining Damages Upon Cancellation of War Contracts, and VT Loans and Conversion Financing. Surveys of business opinion have been made on the subjects of disposal of war production facilities, reconversion of war plants, and postwar inventory problems and postwar market prospects. Brief studies have been issued on currency stabilization, population trends, the growth of boom town areas, corporation reserves, and budget prospects 1945–1948. New studies will appear in Conference Board Reports and the Board's regular publications: *The Economic Record; The Business Record;* and *The Management Record.*

Personnel The officers of the Board are: S. Clay Williams, Chairman; Neal Dow Becker, Colonel J. F. Drake, Edgar Monsanto Queeny, and Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., Vice Chairmen; Virgil Jordan, President; James L. Madden, Treasurer; and Harold F. Browne, Secretary.

The personnel directing studies in postwar problems includes: Harold F. Browne, Director, Management Research Division; Clyde L. Rogers, Acting Director, Division of Industrial Economics; Robert A. Sayre, Director, Division of Labor Statistics; and Martin R. Gainsbrugh, Chief Economist.

National League of Nursing Education. Adelaide A. Mayo, R. N., Executive Secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

Background The National League of Nursing Education was established in 1893. Its purpose is: "(1) to consider all questions relating to nursing education; (2) to define and maintain in schools of nursing throughout the country minimum standards for admission and graduation; (3) to assist in furthering all matters pertaining to public health; (4) to aid in all measures for public good by cooperating with other bodies — educational, philanthropic, and social; (5) to promote by meetings, papers, and discussions, cordial professional relations and fellowship; and (6) in all ways to develop and maintain the highest ideals in the nursing profession."

The NLNE is a membership association composed of nurses engaged in various advisory, executive, or teaching positions in schools of nursing, hospitals, public health agencies, and government nursing services. The League is national in scope, with state leagues in forty-one states and Puerto Rico. It is supported by membership dues and sale of publications prepared by its Department of Studies, committees, and individuals.

Activities The National League of Nursing Education, working largely through committees, is devoting a major portion of its activity to research, education, and programs for action on postwar problems. A Committee on Postwar Planning is concentrating its activities and discussions on problems which are emerging from the war period as well as on those which have been accentuated by it. The Committee coordinates its activities with those already being carried forward in the organization.

In the field of postwar planning, the NLNE is: (1) collecting and preparing statistical data and educational material; (2) continuing the study and improvement of nursing education affecting basic professional and advanced postgraduate programs; (3) emphasizing the preparation of nurses for faculty positions in all of the clinical fields; (4) furthering the development of orthopedic nursing through better use of teaching facilities and resources; and (5) developing centers where nurses can practice orthopedic nursing.

Materials dealing with various aspects of nursing education in the postwar period are from time to time published in the official magazine of the organization, *The American Journal of Nursing*.

Personnel Anna D. Wolf, R. N., is Chairman of the Committee on Postwar Planning.

National League of Women Voters. Marguerite M. Wells, President, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The League of Women Voters was established in 1920 to promote political education through active participation of citizens in government. It is a national organization with thirty-four affiliated state Leagues and six hundred local Leagues supported by dues and contributions.

Activities The League of Women Voters is using as its theme that "Tomorrow's World Will Come Out of Today's" and that what is done on the political front in the United States today will make or mar hopes for the future.

The specific program items affecting postwar policies adopted by the delegates to the National Convention in May 1942 are: "adoption of current policies, political and economic, which will facilitate postwar organization for peace"; and "participation by the United States in the making and execution of plans for world-wide reconstruction and for postwar organization for peace, which will eventually include all peoples regardless of race, religion or political persuasion." Under these authorizations the League will continue to work toward scotching isolationist or nationalist sentiments wherever they may appear and to support policies which will aid postwar organization for peace.

Personnel Mrs. Leonard A. Smith is National Chairman of Government and Foreign Policy; and Eleanor E. Dennison is Foreign Policy Program Secretary, the staff member giving special attention to foreign policy problems.

National Opinion Research Center: University of Denver. Harry H. Field, Director, Denver 10, Colorado.

Background The National Opinion Research Center was incorporated on October 27, 1941 to ascertain the state of public opinion in the United States on war and postwar problems. It is a nonprofit organization governed by a board of trustees and financed by the Field Foundation, Inc. of New York, and the University of Denver.

Activities In addition to a large number of surveys conducted on a cost basis for government agencies and other clients, the Center has maintained its program of staff research. During the past year the National Opinion Research Center has devoted a number of national and regional surveys to the determination of the state of public opinion regarding postwar problems, both international and domestic. In the international area studies were made of popular attitudes toward a world union, the powers of such an organization, and the degree of responsibility United States membership might entail. Research is being continued also in the field of related economic problems — relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction; trade barriers; reparations; war debts and lend-lease. Attitudes toward the domestic problems of reconversion in the United States, including re-employment of war workers and veterans, and the issue of social security, are surveyed at intervals. Other subjects of research have included vital problems of current value and certain technical and scientific matters of chief concern to experts in the public opinion field.

The Center's series of distorted maps includes several indicating various significant relationships between population distribution and the area of the United States, and a similar map based on world population. In September 1943 the Center launched *Opinion News,* believed to be the only fortnightly summary of outstanding polls and surveys. Considerable space is devoted to public opinion on postwar problems as ascertained by NORC; the Gallup Polls in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Australia; the *Fortune* Poll; and others.

The National Opinion Research Center has summarized its findings to date in a series of published reports. Those most pertinent to postwar planning are:

A Nation-Wide Survey of Post-War and Current Problems, August 1942, 32 pp.

Current and Post-War Problems, Special Graphic Supplement, October 1942, 16 pp.

War and Peace — 1943 Edition, March 1943, 40 pp.

The Reconversion Period from War to Peace, June 1943, 24 pp.

Should the Churches Plan for Peace?, July 1943, 9 pp.

Lend-Lease to England: What Are We Getting? What Should We Get?, August 1943, 11 pp.

Has the United States Any Territorial Ambitions?, September 1943, 4 pp.

Are Wars Inevitable?, December 1943, 4 pp.

The Public Looks at World Organization, February 1944, 32 pp.

Map: Distribution of World Population.

Personnel Harry H. Field, Director; William K. Salstrom, Assistant Director and Statistician; Paul B. Sheatsley, Eastern Representative (280 Madison Avenue, New York 16). The trustees are: Gordon W. Allport, Hadley Cantril, Ben M. Cherrington, Douglas P. Falconer, S. Arthur Henry, Samuel A. Stouffer, and Louis S. Weiss.

National Organization for Public Health Nursing. Ruth Houlton, R. N., General Director, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

Background The National Organization for Public Health Nursing was established in 1912. Its purposes are: (1) to stimulate responsibility for the health of the community by furthering public health nursing and the education of nurses in this field; (2) to develop standards and techniques; (3) to facilitate efficient cooperation between nurses and health officials, physicians, boards of trustees, other agencies and persons interested in public health; (4) to establish and maintain a central bureau for information, reference, and assistance in matters pertaining to public health nursing; (5) to publish periodicals and to issue bulletins to aid in accomplishing the general aims of the Organization; and (6) to work closely with other national, social, and health groups on matters of joint interest and with federal agencies concerned with public health nursing.

The NOPHN is a membership organization of individuals interested in public health nursing, public health nurses and the agencies employing them, and board and committee members of these agencies united into a central body for the advancement of health through community nursing. The Organization's membership includes twenty-one State Organizations for Public Health Nursing, as well as individual members in Alaska,

Hawaii, Haiti, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and other countries. It is supported by contributions, agency and individual membership dues, earnings (including subscriptions to its official magazine), and grants for special projects.

Activities The Organization engages in educational, fact-finding, and action-promoting activities, all of which include planning for the postwar period. Its projects include: vocational counseling of public health nurses returning from military service, redistribution of community nursing to provide service for areas now without it, comprehensive plans for more complete home nursing service, care for disabled veterans, preparation of public health nurses in such fields as mental hygiene, pediatrics, and orthopedics, and inclusion of public health nursing in health insurance plans.

Its monthly magazine, *Public Health Nursing*, Mary Edwards Shaw, Editor, features many articles on postwar planning of particular interest to public health nursing. Two recent articles are: Healthy Attitudes Toward War Injuries, by Major Walter E. Barton, February 1944; and The Duration and Thereafter for Public Health Nursing, by Louis Dublin, January 1944. The Organization also publishes *Phn*, a quarterly bulletin informing members of postwar issues and needs.

Personnel The principal staff members working on postwar activities are: Ruth Houlton, R. N., General Director; Hortense Hilbert, R. N., Associate Director; Ruth Fisher, R. N., Mary B. Connor, R. N., and Ella Louise Gilmore, R. N., Assistant Directors; Jessie L. Stevenson, R. N., Orthopedic Consultant; Mary Edwards Shaw, Editor; and Dorothy E. Wiesner, Statistician.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc. Ernest T. Trigg, President, 1500 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Background The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was organized in 1888. Its purpose is: (1) to promote the welfare of the paint, varnish, lacquer, water-paint, and kindred products industry; (2) to engage in education and scientific research; (3) to strengthen business and fraternal relations among its members; (4) to remove evils and customs contrary to sound business principles and ethics; and (5) to safeguard the interest of the public. The Association does not directly or indirectly restrict free and lawful competition.

Activities The Association's principal postwar interest is in a program of research, education, and promotion on problems affecting the paint and allied industries. One of its principal objectives is to increase employment in all branches of the industry through promotion and publicity which will increase production and demand for the industry's products. A Postwar Planning Committee has been appointed to chart a course for the paint industry. The Committee has published two special postwar bulletins in a series entitled, Looking Toward Tomorrow.

Personnel The present personnel of the Postwar Planning Committee consists of: Elliot S. Phillips, Chairman, Devoe and Raynolds, Inc.; Walter M. Clark, The Muralo Company, Inc.; C. R. Cook, Cook Paint and Varnish Company; A. R. deVos, Breinig Brothers, Inc.; C. W. Eastwood, U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company; Paul S. Kennedy, Murphy Varnish Co.; E. D. Peck, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Carl J. Schumann, Hilo Varnish Corporation; and A. W. Steudel, Sherwin-Williams Company. Miss Lonore Kent of the Association staff is Director of Postwar Development and Laurence Kiefer is Secretary of the Postwar Activities.

National Peace Conference. Jane Evans, Executive Director, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18.

Background The National Peace Conference, formed in 1933, serves a three-fold purpose: (1) as a council board at which its members exchange their views on American foreign policy and formulate and clarify policies and issues; (2) as a clearinghouse to receive, record, and publicize views of its affiliated organizations to the public and the government; and (3) as a publisher and program-servicing agency to provide its member organizations and the general public with objective, nonpartisan information on world events, programs, policies, educational methods and procedures, and organizational techniques.

It is a Conference of thirty-eight national organizations which appoint two conferees each for monthly consultations on issues of general current interest. Projects for collaboration adopted by these monthly meetings of representatives constitute recommendations to all member bodies. Local and state councils which are similarly constituted maintain close relationships with NPC. The Conference is financed by foundation grants, fees from member organizations, and contributions from individual persons.

Activities The Conference is interested in a program of education, action, and leadership stimulation on world affairs. Its chief activity is its monthly conference. At irregular intervals enlarged meetings of these conferences are held. Its project for concerted activity in which most of its member organizations participate is the promotion of the observance of Armistice Day as "World Government Day." A monthly *Newsletter from the United States,* edited by Oswald Garrison Villard, is sent to the National Peace Council of London, England, for distribution to interested leaders of British public opinion.

The postwar publications of the National Peace Conference are the work of its Commission on the World Community and include:

World Government Study Kit, a representative collection of leaflets and small pamphlets, supplied by member organizations, containing official and organizational statements on the postwar world, detailed guides for group leaders, and suggestions for community activities.

To Prevent a Third World War — World Government, 8 pp.

Bricks for Building World Government, 12 pp.

Building World Trade, 11 pp.

Are the United Nations Moving Toward a Governed World?, 7 pp.

Planks for Foreign Policy Platforms of 1944 National Political Conventions, March 1944.

Personnel All work done directly by the NPC is performed by members of various commissions. The membership of the Commission on the World Community is: Emily G. Hickman, Chairman; Richard Fagley, Edgar J. Fisher, John Howland Lathrop, Vernon Nash, Olive Reddick, Edward Skillin, Jr., Mrs. Harrison Thomas, Richard R. Wood, John Paul Jones, President of the Conference, and Jane Evans, Director.

National Planning Association. E. J. Coil, Executive Director, 800 21st Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The National Planning Association was established in 1934 to use our knowledge, experience, and foresight in the development of workable plans for dealing with the future. The guiding principle of the Association is the achievement by democratic means of the highest possible material and cultural standard of living for the whole people.

It is a voluntary, nonprofit, and nonpartisan association, incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. It does not engage in lobbying or attempt to influence legislation. Membership is open to all interested. The Association derives its support from voluntary contributions, membership fees, and grants from foundations.

Activities NPA is devoting major attention to a program of research and education on both national and international postwar problems. It also serves as a clearinghouse for information on postwar planning. Its procedure is to establish committees of forward-looking representatives of the major economic groups, of government and the social sciences, to plan cooperatively and democratically for the kind of country in which we want to live. From its beginning, NPA has emphasized that planning for the future of the United States must recognize the close relationship between domestic and foreign policy.

The practical nature of NPA's program is illustrated by its organization of three Standing Committees on National Policy and a Standing Committee on International Policy, which examine planning proposals from the point of view of their respective experiences; seek agreement as to what is workable and in the over-all national interest; and then suggest appropriate policies.

These committees are known as the Agriculture Committee, representative of farm producers, farm organizations, and the food processing industry; the Business Committee, representative of a fair cross-section of American industry and commerce, from raw materials to finished products; the Labor Committee, which includes officials of the American Federation of Labor (*q.v.*), the Congress of Industrial Organizations (*q.v.*), the Railway Labor Executives Association; and the International Committee, composed of representatives of the major economic groups with specialized knowledge of international problems. The members serve as individuals, the committees meeting separately and then together.

The four committees are headed by the following men:

Agriculture, Theodore Schultz, University of Chicago, Chairman; and James G. Patton, National Farmers Union, Vice Chairman.

Business, Beardsley Ruml, R. H. Macy & Co., Vice Chairman (Acting Chairman).

Labor, Clinton S. Golden, United Steelworkers of America, CIO, Chairman; and Marion H. Hedges, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AF of L, Vice Chairman.

International, Stacy May, War Production Board, Chairman; and Frank Altschul, Vice Chairman.

In addition to committee and staff research,

NPA also calls on cooperating individuals best qualified professionally for special work. Its current research program from committees, staff, and cooperating specialists, includes the following studies:

1. *International Relief and Rehabilitation.* Early in 1942 a Special Project on this subject was begun under the general supervision of Clarence Pickett, member of NPA's Board of Trustees and its Committee on International Policy, and Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. Its object was to examine probable relief and rehabilitation requirements, suggesting fair and expeditious programs and machinery to execute them and interpreting its findings in the light of implications for American citizens.

Relief for Europe, the Project's first report, is a guide to problems which will confront Europe as Allied Armies advance. Following completion of this basic document, Project members began work on more detailed studies.

Food for Europe After Victory, the Project's second report, describes, commodity by commodity, the food needs of Europe in the two years following Germany's defeat; points out sources of supplies and urges new food production programs; and analyzes the extent of help needed from the United States.

UNRRA: Gateway to Recovery, the first comprehensive explanation of the organization and operation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (*q.v.*), emphasizes the need for joint planning with regard to large requirements and limited supplies. The United Nations have taken a first step by creating UNRRA and machinery for an ordered movement from war to peace. Even so, according to this report, UNRRA has many obstacles to surmount and problems to solve before it can succeed.

Clothing and Shelter for European Relief, describes Europe's terrible suffering from cold and estimates with facts and figures the amounts and types of clothing, fuel, and housing which must be provided.

Other work has begun in the Project on: Repatriation and Migration of People Displaced by the War; and Relief for the Far East.

2. *Fiscal Policy.* A joint subcommittee of the Business and Labor Committees is preparing, with special staff assistance, a report on Fiscal Policy and Taxation to be transmitted for joint discussion and agreement to members of the Standing Committees. This study takes up such questions as the federal budget; taxation; public disbursements; public works and public loans; monetary policy; savings and investment; foreign investment; and administration of fiscal and monetary policy.

3. *National Policies for Readjustment of the Aircraft Production Program.* The staff has begun research on this subject, after several months of exploration with officials of the aircraft industry, of labor, and other interested individuals. A subcommittee of the Business, Labor, and International Committees will act in an advisory capacity.

4. *Policies of Industry's Readjustment Following the Defeat of Germany.* The Reconversion of Industry to Peace, was the subject of a joint report issued in November 1943 by the Agriculture, Business, and Labor Committees. It focused on policy issues involved in terminating war contracts and beginning the reconversion from war production; and recommended the immediate establishment of a national reconversion agency. The present study will examine specific reconversion problems peculiar to the one or two years of transition from a war to peace economy and will suggest policies. A special committee, working with the staff, is putting together estimates and preparing recommendations.

5. *Social Security.* Early in 1943 the Agriculture, Business, and Labor Committees initiated a study of a long-range social security program. A report has been prepared by staff members, joint subcommittees, and special consultants, which provides basic information on the current program, suggestions for an enlarged security program, and estimates of the costs involved.

6. *Factual Sketch of a Post-War Full Employment Economy.* Last year the three Committees on National Policy adopted the concept of "full employment" as a postwar national objective. The implications of this concept have not been fully explored. The staff is assembling factual materials and preparing estimates of investment, employment patterns, production, consumption, etc., implied by full employment. This factual picture is needed to clarify the policy issues involved in reaching and maintaining the employment objective. The results will be presented to the Standing Committees as a basis for their policy discussions.

7. *Post-War Agriculture Policies and Programs.* The Agriculture Committee is outlining a report evaluating the present agriculture programs and setting forth a coordinated postwar agriculture policy. It will cover such critical policy questions as: a comprehensive price policy in relation to the needed volume of production; foreign trade; stock piles, storage, and carry-overs of feed, food, and

fiber; high birth rate in agriculture and its bearing upon farm incomes; provision of equal educational opportunities in rural areas; and the responsibility of special interest groups to the general welfare.

8. *National Nutrition Policy.* A joint subcommittee has been established under the leadership of the Agriculture Committee to study and bring forth recommendations for a national nutrition policy.

9. *A National Policy for Foreign Trade.* The Economic Section of the International Committee is preparing a report which will picture the volume and pattern of imports, exports, and international investment at high levels of United States economic activity after the war.

10. *National Policies for Foreign Relations.* The International Committee has recently established a political section to study the alternative political conditions which may affect United States participation in world affairs.

The Association publishes: (1) the *Public Policy Digest,* issued ten months every year, a guide to significant reports and activities in the field of government policy; and (2) the Planning Pamphlet Series, which presents the findings of NPA's Committees and staff and cooperating specialists. Some recent titles in the Series are: When Demobilization Day Comes, International Development Loans, Regional Resource Development, Relief for Europe, Economic Pattern of World Population, Business Reserves for Post-War Survival: Their Impact on Capital Adjustments, The Outlook for Domestic Air Transport, The Outlook for the Railroad Industry, Public Thinking on Post-War Problems, Reconversion of Industry to Peace, World Needs for U. S. Food and Fiber, Business Reserves in Present Tax Law, Farm People and the Land After the War, Food for Europe After Victory, UNRRA: Gateway to Recovery, and The Outlook for the Synthetic Rubber Industry.

Personnel The officers of NPA are: William L. Batt, Chairman; Robert J. Watt, Vice Chairman; S. T. Henry, Treasurer; and H. Chr. Sonne, Chairman of the Executive Committee. NPA has a staff of thirty-five. Principal staff members are John Miller and Samuel H. Thompson, Assistant Directors; and Virginia D. Parker, Editor of Publications.

National Policy Committee. Helen Hill Miller, Executive Director, National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

Background The National Policy Committee was created in June 1935: (1) to further the formation of groups of responsible and representative citizens whose common purpose is to work toward the development of governmental policies by democratic means on the basis of the general interest; (2) to supply such groups with concise information on issues of regional, national, and international importance; (3) to stimulate discussion of questions on which public policy is developing; (4) to facilitate the exchange of thought and experience between different parts of the country; and (5) to encourage active participation in the democratic process of forming governmental policy.

The Committee is an unincorporated private committee of twenty-seven members elected in groups of nine for three-year terms. This group, of whom seven members constitute a quorum, makes the main decisions regarding the work of the organization. A number of its members are in turn active in state or local policy committees in the areas from which they come. The Committee's two sources of income are small grants from several foundations and individual gifts from private citizens.

Activities When the Committee was first organized its discussions centered upon domestic economic and political problems. Beginning with its discussions in 1939 on the Purposes of the Armed Forces, and in 1940 on Implications to the United States of a German Victory, the Committee turned its attention to war issues. Its more recent studies have fallen under both foreign and domestic classifications and have been concerned both with the immediate present and the years after the war.

In recent months the National Policy Committee's local, regional, and national conferences, assembled on a cross-section basis, have been attended by: (1) members of various branches of government assembled at a series of Washington dinners, at which typical topics discussed included: the implications of American transactions abroad, education in the armed forces, and industrial risk; and (2) regional and local groups which discussed questions of postwar employment, foreign affairs, international relations and responsibilities, etc.

The Committee's 1943–1944 publications bearing on postwar problems include:

1. *National Policy Memoranda*

Manpower — What Should Be Done About It?, 20 pp.

Toward a Bipartisan American Foreign Policy, 24 pp.

Implications of American Transactions Abroad, 24 pp.

Orientation of the Armed Forces, 20 pp.

Education in the Armed Forces, 40 pp.

The Future of Industrial Risk, 24 pp.

Press and Radio in a Wartime Election Campaign (forthcoming).

Surpluses, Machine Tools, Reconversion (forthcoming).

2. *National Policy Reports*

Hansen's Approach to Postwar Economics; Prerequisites to World Peace, 24 pp.

War and Postwar Issues, 20 pp.

Manpower in the Philadelphia Area; The Beveridge Report and Postwar Social Security, 24 pp.

Inter-American Relations and the War, 24 pp.

Our Foreign Affairs, 20 pp.

The Formulation of a Bipartisan Foreign Policy, 24 pp.

Financial Considerations in the Postwar World; Sovereignty and World Peace, 24 pp.

Inter-American Progress and Problems, 28 pp.

Postwar Employment in Arkansas, 18 pp.

India and Anglo-American Relations, 18 pp.

Preparation for International Responsibility, 20 pp.

What Effect Will the End of the War with Germany Have on Philadelphia?, 20 pp.

Postwar Problems in Education (forthcoming).

3. *National Policy Papers*

Hemispheric Policy, 50 pp.

Underground Easter, 26 pp.

Personnel Helen Hill Miller, Executive Secretary, is the staff member working on postwar activities.

National Retail Dry Goods Association. Lew Hahn, General Manager and Treasurer, 101 West 31st Street, New York 1.

Background The NRDGA Committee on Postwar Planning was formed in January 1942 to analyze and investigate the postwar problems of commerce and industry particularly as they affect retail trade; and to enlist the cooperation of retail merchants in formulating ways and means of creating and maintaining employment and purchasing power in their communities through a program of civic improvement. The Committee consists of leading retailers, one for each Federal Reserve District. Its expenses are borne by the Committee members.

Activities This Committee is devoting all its attention to a program of research, education, and action on domestic postwar trade problems. The Committee is investigating the field of housing and city planning as a means of community upbuilding during the postwar period. Other pertinent subjects such as the development of transportation, aviation, plastics, and the reduction of distribution costs will be taken up in turn.

The Chairman of the Committee, Saul Cohn, wrote the following articles during 1943 for *The Bulletin* of the National Retail Dry Goods Association: Progress Report from the Postwar Planning Committee, September; and The Place of National Brands in the Postwar World, October. The Association issued in the summer of 1943 a 13-page leaflet, Plan for Local Forecasts as the Basis for Postwar Planning. It also is devoting a special bulletin series entitled, Looking Ahead, exclusively to postwar activities.

Personnel Lew Hahn, General Manager and Treasurer; Jack B. Peix, Assistant to the General Manager; and Saul Cohn, Chairman, Committee on Postwar Planning.

National Urban League. Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary, 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

Background The National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes was organized in 1910 as the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, and was incorporated in its present form in 1912. Its purpose is: (1) to bring about coordination and cooperation among existing agencies and organizations for improving the economic and social conditions of Negroes; (2) to develop other agencies and organizations where necessary; (3) to encourage the training and placement of Negro social workers; and (4) to carry on industrial, economic, and social studies among Negroes.

Organized as a social service agency, the League operates through a national staff of over 200 and affiliated locals in forty-eight cities throughout the United States. The national office carries on departmentalized activities in community planning, industrial relations, and research and public education. Local leagues are members of community chests, while the national office is supported by foundation grants, corporate and personal contributions, and individual membership dues.

Activities The League is interested in all phases of community living among Negroes in the United States. Its attention is concentrated on increasing facilities and improving services where the social welfare needs of Negroes are not being adequately met. The major portion

of its present activity is devoted to the war program and integrating Negro citizens as fighters, workers, and planners.

Emphasis is given to postwar planning in the following fields: (1) an analysis of the operation of federal and state programs to judge their efficiency in serving demobilized Negro soldiers and industrial workers; (2) a public education program stressing the importance of mutually cooperative and tolerant attitudes by whites and Negroes as a step toward postwar community adjustment; and (3) interracial action groups to plan with local, state, and federal government agencies and with social work councils for better adjustment of the Negro population in postwar urban life.

In addition, a Vocational Guidance Bureau is especially concerned with guiding Negro youth in training for postwar employment, and the theme of the current Vocational Opportunity Campaign is a plea for present planning for future security. An Industrial Relations Laboratory has been set up to advise with management on personnel policies, with labor-management committees regarding on-the-job interracial relationships, with labor leaders on racial membership policies in unions, and with the Negro leadership on the conduct and performance of Negro workers themselves. In cooperation with Atlanta University and other Negro colleges, the League is making a study of Negro business and business education in a selected number of colleges to bring about a closer relationship between the colleges and educational needs of Negroes for business and to encourage a greater number of Negro students to enter business as a career.

The League advises with councils of social agencies throughout the country planning for postwar community organization activities and keeps six professionally trained national staff workers continually in the field. Local Service Councils have been organized in several communities under the leadership of the League.

Current publications include:

Victory Through Unity, the official proceedings of the National Urban League's Annual Conference, September 28–October 3, 1943, 77 pp.

Performance of Negro Workers in 300 War Plants: A Summary Report of the Industrial Relations Laboratory of the Department of Industrial Relations, 1943, 10 pp.

The National Urban League's Annual Report for 1943 (in press).

War-Time and Post-War Social Work Among Negroes, by Lester B. Granger, 1943, 5 pp.

Techniques in Race Relations, by Lester B. Granger, 1943, 4 pp.

Working and Fighting Together: Regardless of Race, Creed, Color or National Origin, prepared by the League's Department of Industrial Relations for the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, 1943, 19 pp.

Personnel Staff members working on postwar activities are: Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary; Warren M. Banner, Director of Research; Julius A. Thomas, Director of Industrial Relations; Alphonse Heningburg, Reginald A. Johnson, and Franklin O. Nichols, Field Secretaries.

Near East Foundation. Edward C. Miller, Executive Secretary, 17 West 46th Street, New York 19.

Background The Near East Foundation was formed on February 18, 1930 to cooperate with governments, municipalities, incorporated or otherwise, societies and individuals, in the care and instruction of children, and in the promotion, maintenance and support of community activities of a social, economic, educational, and philanthropic character in the Near East and in countries adjacent thereto.

The Foundation also aims: (1) to provide relief and assist in the repatriation, rehabilitation, and re-establishment of suffering and dependent peoples of the Near East and adjacent areas; (2) to provide for the care of orphans and widows; and (3) to promote the social, economic, and industrial welfare of those who have been rendered destitute or dependent, directly or indirectly, by the vicissitudes of war, the cruelties of men or other causes beyond their control, and extend the scope of this work as the need may arise and opportunity permit. It is a corporation under the membership laws of the State of New York and is supported by voluntary contributions from the general public.

Activities The Foundation is carrying on war emergency relief work in Greece and the Near East. It devotes a minor portion of its activity to research and fact finding on postwar problems, making available to those interested in postwar planning its rich experience and that of its predecessor, Near East Relief. Together they have a combined history of thirty years' experience in the Near East.

The Foundation is cooperating with the United States and Greek governments in planning postwar activities in Greece. It participates in a Coordinating Committee organized during King George's visit to America in June 1942. This is an

effort to bring together all the American agencies that have been interested in Greece. The Committee aims: (1) to plan specifically for Greece in all fields of reconstruction; (2) to relate such efforts to the planning activities of the Department of State (*q.v.*), Foreign Economic Administration (*q.v.*), United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (*q.v.*), Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (*q.v.*), National Planning Association (*q.v.*), and the President's War Relief Control Board; and (3) to build up a roster of reconstruction personnel.

Personnel Staff members working on postwar problems are Edward C. Miller, Executive Secretary, and Laird W. Archer, Foreign Director.

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator, Commerce Department Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs was established by Executive Order July 20, 1941 within the Office for Emergency Management. This executive order, which superseded that of August 16, 1940 setting up the Office of the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, not only changed the name, but also expanded and redefined the duties and responsibilities of the Office.

The Office is charged with the responsibility of formulating and executing "programs in the commercial and economic fields, which, by the effective use of governmental and private facilities, will further the commercial well-being of the Western Hemisphere." It is further charged with the responsibility of formulating programs "which, by effective use of governmental and private facilities, in such fields as the arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema, will further the national defense and strengthen the bonds between the nations of the Western Hemisphere."

The program of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs is conducted through five comprehensive departments — Information, Basic Economy, Economic Development, United States Activities, and Administration — each composed of several specialized divisions. The activities of the Information Department are carried out through the following divisions: Press, Radio, Motion Pictures, and the Inter-American Educational Foundation. The Basic Economy Department operates through the divisions of Health and Sanitation, and of Food Supply. Department of Economic Development activities are carried out through the Research and the Regional divisions, and include an Advertising section. The Department of United States Activities consists of a division of Education and Teacher Aids, a division of Services and Field Coordination, as well as of sections that work with key groups and Inter-American Centers in the United States. The Department of Administration handles details of organization and management. The Office receives appropriations from Congress.

Activities The principal field of postwar interest is international, but it is impossible to estimate the proportion of activity directly devoted to postwar work. The work of the Office is educational and includes programs for action.

The immediate objectives of the Office relating to hemisphere war programs are also long-range goals necessary to the achievement of a permanent hemispheric solidarity. Some of the specific problems under investigation include: (1) adequate measures to improve health and sanitation conditions in the Western Hemisphere; (2) provision for emergency and long-range food supply and nutrition programs, and raw material sources; (3) financial and trade development; (4) communications; and (5) methods of price control. No publications have been issued exclusively on postwar planning.

The Office has a contract with the National Planning Association (*q.v.*) under which certain long-range studies and plans are made under a cooperative arrangement.

Personnel The heads of the principal departments of the Office are as follows: Percy L. Douglas, Assistant Coordinator in charge of Administration; Brigadier General George C. Dunham, Assistant Coordinator in charge of Basic Economy; Don Francisco and Francis A. Jamieson, Assistant Coordinators in charge of Information; John C. McClintock, Assistant Coordinator in charge of Economic Development; Victor Borella, Director of United States Activities; and John E. Lockwood, General Counsel in charge of Law and Reports.

Office of Population Research: Princeton University. Frank W. Notestein, Director, Princeton, New Jersey.

Background This Office was established in 1936 to conduct research in population problems, to train workers in demographic re-

search, and to prepare bibliographies of population literature. It is an Office in the School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton University and is financed in part by grants from the Milbank Memorial Fund and the Carnegie Corporation.

Activities The Office has accepted primary responsibility for the demographic section of the series of postwar studies being conducted by the Economic, Financial, and Transit Department of the League of Nations (*q.v.*). It is also cooperating with the Division of Geography and Cartography of the State Department (*q.v.*) by supplying demographic data for the world maps it is preparing. The Office publishes *Population Index,* a quarterly bibliography of population literature.

Personnel The principal staff members of the Office working on postwar population problems are: Kingsley Davis, Ernest Jurkat, Dudley Kirk, Clyde V. Kiser, Louise K. Kiser, Wilbert E. Moore, Frank W. Notestein, and Irene B. Taeuber.

Office of Public Opinion Research: Princeton University. Hadley Cantril, Director, Box 429, Princeton, New Jersey.

Background The Office of Public Opinion Research was established in 1939 for the study of public opinion in America and the development of the technique of public opinion research. It is a nonprofit research institute deriving its principal income from Princeton University.

Activities The Office is devoting about one third of its work to public opinion research on both domestic and international postwar issues. It is also analyzing the opinions of such special groups as business leaders, labor leaders, and farm leaders. Its present work consists largely of building up a picture of trends in opinion about the postwar world. Publication of results is irregular and takes the form of articles in social science journals and popular magazines. A volume of opinions on postwar problems, Mandate from the People, by Jerome S. Bruner, is scheduled for publication in the spring of 1944.

Personnel Jerome S. Bruner, Associate Director of the Office, is the principal staff member working on postwar projects.

Office of War Mobilization. James F. Byrnes, Director; Advisory Unit for War and Postwar Adjustment Policies, Bernard M. Baruch, Director, 323 Washington Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Office of War Mobilization was established within the Office of Emergency Management by Executive Order of May 27, 1943 to provide for more effective coordination in mobilizing the nation for war. Justice James F. Byrnes was appointed Director. A subsequent Executive Order of July 19, 1943 expanded the functions of the Office to include the authority to arrange for unifying and coordinating the activities of the government relating to foreign supply, procurement, and other foreign economic affairs in conformity with the foreign policy of the United States. On November 6, 1943, Justice Byrnes announced the appointment of Bernard M. Baruch as head of a new unit within the Office to deal with war and postwar adjustment problems and to develop unified programs and policies to be pursued by the various government agencies concerned.

Activities In announcing the formation of the Advisory Unit for War and Postwar Adjustment Policies in the Office of War Mobilization, Director Byrnes stressed the fact that the first adjustments demanding study were those made necessary not by the cessation of hostilities but by the changing requirements of war strategy. The reports and proposals of the various procurement agencies have since been under study by the Advisory Unit and plans have been considered for uniform policies to be applied, so far as feasible, by all procurement agencies in the termination and revision of war contracts.

The first report of the Advisory Unit for War and Postwar Adjustment Policies was submitted by Mr. Baruch, the Director, and John M. Hancock, the Assistant Director, on February 15, 1944, under the title, Report on War and Post-War Adjustment Policies, 108 pp. This report, while stressing the continuing war needs as the first consideration, made suggestions and recommendations for handling such problems as the re-employment of all war workers and returning service personnel in civilian production; the settlement of terminated war contracts; the disposition of surplus government property; a general tightening of the entire government war machine for both mobilization and demobilization; the planning in advance for the completion of war contracts; a review of the war program to discontinue any parts of the program beyond their need; the preparation in advance of X-Day Reconversion Plan assuming the collapse of Germany on a hypothetical X-Day; the prompt extension of the price control law, the

requisitioning power of the President, and the priorities and allocations power; the protection of small business; provision of credit for the adjustment period; a review of all disposal war controls; the engineering, planning, and designing in advance of public works; the preparation during the war of a postwar tax law; and other important readjustments.

Surplus War Property Administrator

Acting on the recommendations of the Report on War and Post-War Adjustment Policies, a Surplus War Property Administrator was established in the Office of War Mobilization by Executive Order on February 21, 1944. The Surplus Administrator is given full and final authority in laying down policies for the handling of all types of government surpluses. He is Chairman of a Surplus War Property Policy Board consisting of these agencies: State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Justice Departments, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Smaller War Plants Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, War Production Board, Bureau of the Budget, War Food Administration, Federal Works Agency, Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Foreign Economic Administration. The actual disposal of property is assigned to five major outlets, all following policies laid down by the Administrator: (1) consumer goods to the Procurement Division of the Treasury; (2) industrial properties to a consolidated corporation of the RFC; (3) ships and maritime properties to the Maritime Commission; (4) food to the Food Administrator; and (5) sales abroad to the Foreign Economic Administration.

Retraining and Reemployment Administration

Also as an outcome of a recommendation in the Baruch-Hancock report, the President established the Retraining and Reemployment Administration in the Office of War Mobilization on February 24, 1944. Brigadier General Frank T. Hines was appointed Administrator. Acting with the assistance of a Retraining and Reemployment Policy Board, composed of representatives from the War, Navy, and Labor Departments, the Federal Security Agency, the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System, the Veterans Administration, and the War Production Board, the functions of this Administration are as follows: (1) to have general supervision of the activities of all government agencies relating to the retraining and re-employment of persons discharged or released from the armed services or other war work; (2) to aid in developing programs for their orderly absorption into other employment; and (3) to aid in developing programs for the adequate care of persons discharged or released from the armed services, including physical and occupational therapy for the wounded and disabled and the resumption of education interrupted by the war.

Joint Contract Termination Board

The Baruch-Hancock report further made recommendations concerning the Joint Contract Termination Board, which was set up on November 12, 1943 by agreement between the procurement agencies. John M. Hancock has been acting as Chairman. Up to now the Board's functions have been confined to drafting recommended policies for the settling of terminated war contracts. The recommendations of the Board are submitted to the Advisory Unit for War and Postwar Adjustment Policies, which in turn submits them to Justice Byrnes for his final approval. Once the full set of policies on the settling of terminated contracts is completed, the Joint Board will become an operating agency designed principally to simplify and unify the procedures and policies of the several procurement agencies while fully protecting the public interest, and also to bridge any gaps in policy or administration between the agencies. The Baruch-Hancock report recommended that this Board be responsible to the Director of War Mobilization.

The Advisory Unit for War and Postwar Adjustment Policies is continuing the study of problems of policy in adjustments which will have to be made because of changing war and postwar conditions.

Personnel Bernard M. Baruch is Director of the Advisory Unit for War and Postwar Adjustment Policies; John M. Hancock, Assistant Director; and Samuel Lubell, Executive Assistant to Mr. Baruch.

Pacifist Research Bureau. Harrop A. Freeman, Executive Director, 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

Background This Bureau was established in 1942 to attempt by careful objective techniques and workmanship to survey and analyze postwar problems from the pacifist viewpoint, to conduct research thereon and evaluate other research or proposals, and to organize and present material in ways useful to the specialist, the government, and the general public. It is composed of approximately thirty-five representative religious pacifists, an advisory board, and a research staff, and is supported by contributions from organizations and individuals.

Activities The Bureau is devoting major attention to research and fact finding on both domestic and international postwar problems. It is publishing a series of booklets on pacifism or nonviolence in action, force or coercion, the psychology of pacifism, and peace proposals and plans. It also plans studies of religious principles and peace treaties, ethnic and cultural change, and the transition from war to peace.

The Bureau's publications include: Five Foot Shelf of Pacifist Literature, by 200 Representative Pacifists; Coercion of States: In Federal Unions, by Harrop Freeman and Theodore Paullin; Balance of Power, by Edward Gulick; Comparative Peace Plans, by Theodore Paullin; and Pacifist Diplomacy in Conflict Situations, by Bertram Pickard.

The current program includes pamphlets to be published on the following subjects: coercion of states: in international organizations; nonviolent means of social change; theoretical bases of postwar economic reconstruction; past experience with international functional organizations and their possible usefulness in the postwar world; and use of coercion in domestic law enforcement.

Personnel The research is by joint effort, with individual recognition given in some cases.

Pan American Union. Leo S. Rowe, Director General, 17th Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The Pan American Union was established pursuant to a resolution adopted at the First International Conference of American States on April 14, 1890. Its purpose is to promote closer relations and better understanding among the republics of the American continents.

The Union is the international organization of the American republics and is controlled by a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the Ambassadors and Ministers in Washington of the other American republics. It is supported by quotas contributed by the governments of the American republics in proportion to their population.

Activities A resolution adopted at the third meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics entrusts certain functions to the Pan American Union in the field of postwar planning and organization. An Executive Committee on Postwar Problems of the Governing Board has been appointed to serve as a channel of communication between the governments and the several agencies which have been requested to formulate projects on this subject. These are: (1) the Inter-American Juridical Committee, which has been requested to prepare projects in the field of juridical organization; and (2) the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which has been requested to undertake studies in the economic field.

The Executive Committee of the Governing Board has prepared two reports, one on Basic Principles of the Inter-American System and another entitled, Recent Trends in Inter-American Economic Cooperation. It has also proposed that the Inter-American Technical Economic Conference, provided for in the resolution of the Third Meeting of Foreign Ministers, be held in September 1944. Inquiry has been made to determine whether that date is acceptable to the governments.

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee has been requested to prepare the program of the Technical Economic Conference, and to undertake studies preliminary to the convocation of the conference. The Inter-American Juridical Committee has sent to the Pan American Union a preliminary report on postwar problems, copies of which have been sent to the governments of the American republics.

Personnel The Ambassadors of Mexico, Ecuador, Brazil, Cuba, Uruguay, Guatemala, and Colombia are members of the Executive Committee on Postwar Problems of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the research work for which is done by the staff of the Union centering in the office of the Counselor.

The members of the Inter-American Juridical Committee are: Francisco Campos (Brazil), Luis A. Podesta Costa (Argentina), Manuel Francisco Jimenez (Costa Rica), Felix Nieto del Rio (Chile), Pablo Campos Ortiz (Mexico), Charles G. Fenwick (USA), and Carlos Eduardo Stolk (Venezuela).

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee has twenty-one members, each representing one of the republics of the American continent; the Committee has appointed a special subcommittee on postwar problems having ten members. Adolf A. Berle, Jr. is Chairman of the main Committee, the Ambassador of El Salvador is Vice Chairman, and Luis Delgado Gardel is Secretary General.

Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation. Mabel Vernon, Director, Hay-Adams House, Washington 6, D. C.

Background The Peoples Mandate Committee, formed in 1935, works to strengthen the Pan American peace system and to increase inter-American understanding and cooperation. It is composed of women representing all the American republics. The work of the Committee is supported by voluntary contributions.

Activities The Committee is now concentrating on a campaign in the American republics to determine the essentials of a lasting peace and to secure popular support for their adoption when the war is ended. Material conveying official and unofficial opinion in the United States regarding plans for the postwar world is being sent to Mandate Committees in the other American republics to stimulate thought and discussion on these problems in their countries and to lead to an exchange of views. A summary of outstanding Latin American opinion is now in preparation. The Committee stresses that all the American republics must cooperate to "win the peace" and that unity can be secured only through consultation and cooperation now when plans are in the making.

The Committee's publications include:

Extracts from Addresses of the Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State of the United States, Looking Toward Reconstruction and World Organization to Assure Lasting Peace When Victory Is Won, November 1942, 10 pp.

The Americas and the Postwar World: Summary of Plans Under Discussion in the United States, by Florence Brewer Boeckel, December 1942, 16 pp. (Spanish and Portuguese editions.)

There Must Be No Bitterness, edited by Rebecca Hourwich Reyher, August 1943, 24 pp., containing quotations challenging the theory that hate is essential to the winning of the war.

Personnel Mary E. Woolley is Chairman of the Committee; Señora Ana del Pulgar de Burke, Chairman for Latin America; Mrs. Raymond Clapper, Secretary; Gertrude L. Crocker, Treasurer; and Mabel Vernon, Director.

Petroleum Industry War Council. William R. Boyd, Jr., Chairman, 1625 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The Council is an advisory group created in December 1941 by Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes to advise on all matters pertaining to oil industry operations related to the war and civilian supply. It is composed of seventy-three representative members, fifteen of whom are presidents of trade associations representing all branches of the oil industry. Among these are the American Petroleum Institute (of which Council Chairman Boyd is President), the Independent Petroleum Association of America, the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, the National Petroleum Association, the Western Petroleum Refiners Association, and the National Oil Marketers Association.

Activities and Personnel The Petroleum War Council maintains a staff in Washington and has numerous functional committees dealing with the various phases of oil industry activity. The Council has a standing Committee on Petroleum Economics, of which Robert E. Wilson, President of Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company of New York, is active as Chairman. This Committee discusses many phases of the postwar problem.

The Council also has a National Committee on Oil Policy under the chairmanship of John A. Brown, President of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company of New York. This Committee, with Council approval, has prepared a preliminary outline of what should be the postwar national policy with respect to oil. It has also sponsored an analysis of the proposed government-owned pipe line in Arabia, which the Council opposes as a government policy.

Post War World Council. Elsie Elfenbein, Executive Director, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3.

Background The Council was formed on December 8, 1941 to work for the earliest possible attainment of a just, lasting, and democratic peace that will end tyranny, poverty, and war. It is a membership organization, open to the public, and directed by a National Board of Governors. It is financed by membership dues and contributions.

Activities The Council is interested in both the domestic and the international field, having a program for the home front and a program for the international front. A major proportion of its work is directly devoted to postwar educational and action-promoting activities.

During 1942 and 1943 the Council published the following pamphlets: Democracy and Japanese-Americans, by Norman Thomas, 39 pp.; Disarmament in the Postwar World, by Oswald Garrison Villard, 19 pp.; Freedom for All, by Pearl S. Buck, 21 pp.; Freedom for India Now, by Lin Yutang, Krishnalal Shridharani, Roger Baldwin, and others, 27 pp.; Perspectives, by Stuart Chase, 19 pp.; World Federation, by Norman Thomas, 23

pp.; The Coming Generation in Europe, by James Wood Johnson, 19 pp.; Shall We Rule Germany?, by Oswald Garrison Villard, 22 pp.; Brother Jim Crow, by James Rorty, 17 pp.; and Conscription, The Test of the Peace, by Norman Thomas, 13 pp.

The Council issues *Post War World News,* monthly to all members. It arranges broadcasts, meetings, conferences, and petition campaigns to promote discussion and action upon questions of the day.

Personnel Elsie Elfenbein is Executive Director, Madeleine Trimmer, Administrative Secretary. Norman Thomas is Chairman, and Oswald Garrison Villard is Treasurer of the Council.

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: Board of Christian Education. Paul C. Payne, General Secretary, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

Background The present Board was established in 1923 by action of the Presbyterian General Assembly consolidating a number of existing agencies, for the purpose of promoting the Board program of Christian education and service for children, youth, and adults, for home, church, community, and institutions of higher education. The Board is incorporated and operates under the guidance of a board of ministers, laymen, and laywomen elected by the General Assembly. It is financed by gifts from the churches and church organizations of the Presbyterian USA denomination.

Activities The Board's major postwar interest is in a program of education and action on both domestic and international problems.

The publications of its Department of Social Education and Action in this field are:

Nations United for Peace, Study II on the theme, The Christian Church and World Order, a packet including discussion outline, material for study and program use, a reference list, and worship service, September 1943.

Conversations About Christian World Order, five radio scripts for use on local radio stations or as program material, October 1943, 24 pp.

Opinion Finder on World Organization (mimeographed), October 1943.

Political Action for World Order, October 1942, 6 pp.

Organization for Peace, October 1942, 6 pp.

The Christian Family and World Order, suggestions and materials for family discussions, September 1943, 36 pp.

Prayer and Service — for Christian World Order, A Prayer Covenant Card, September 1943. *Social Progress,* published monthly, carries a continuing discussion of this theme.

Christian Enlistment for World Order, a program of promotion, August 1943.

Other publications will be forthcoming.

Personnel Cameron P. Hall is Director, and Elsie G. Rodgers, Associate Director of the Department of Social Education and Action. Executives in several different departments such as in Young People's Work, Adult Work, Colleges and Universities, are giving thought and attention to postwar problems.

Producers' Council, Inc. J. W. Follin, Managing Director, 815 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Background The Producers' Council was created in 1921 as a semitechnical service organization to architects, engineers, and the building industry. It is the national organization of leading manufacturers of quality building materials and equipment of all kinds and of their trade associations. It is supported by membership dues.

Activities The Council, as a cross-sectional organization of building product manufacturers, has undertaken postwar planning for this field. Its general Postwar Committee includes nonmembers as well as member companies and associations. Study committees devoting attention to major phases of producers' problems are: Marketing; Industry and Consumers' Relations; Government Relations to Construction; Finance; Technical Developments; and Employment. Some nonmanufacturer organizations have appointed liaison representatives.

The Council's 21-plank Platform for Postwar Construction has the following major objectives: (1) to create maximum construction employment in the transition economy when general industry is retooling and reconverting to peacetime production; (2) to sustain a high level of useful construction activity in the years that follow, thereby maintaining high national income and employment; and (3) to achieve proper integration of land, environment, design, materials, construction, financing, and utilities to the end that the public will receive good design, materials of the proper quality, sound construction, low maintenance and operating costs, safe, convenient financing, and sales and service responsibility.

The Council has published: Platform for Post-

war Construction, November 1943, 4 pp.; Construction in the Postwar Economy, January 1944, 12 pp.; and How to Plan Now for Tomorrow, March 1944, 12 pp., a guide for building product manufacturers in setting sights on postwar markets and production.

Personnel Douglas Whitlock, President of the Council; Russell G. Creviston, General Chairman, Postwar Committee; W. D. M. Allan, Employment; F. M. Babcock, Finance; North Wright, Government Relations to Construction; H. H. Simmons, Industry and Consumers' Relations; A. A. Hood, Marketing; and Tyler S. Rogers, Technical Developments.

Refugee Economic Corporation. Charles J. Liebman, President, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22.

Background The Refugee Economic Corporation was established November 20, 1934 for the economic rehabilitation of refugees from European oppression through loan funds and agricultural and industrial projects throughout the world. The Corporation is supported by a small group of stockholders and is not operated for profit.

Activities The primary interest of the Corporation is in refugee rehabilitation on an international scale. Aside from the maintenance of existing projects, a major part of its activity at the present time is devoted to postwar research work. In connection with this work the Corporation has sent commissions into the field, under the auspices of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, to investigate settlement possibilities in Santo Domingo and the Philippine Islands. It also participated in the commission which studied settlement possibilities in British Guiana. Individual specialists have made surveys in Australia and New Zealand, Canada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, British Honduras, Costa Rica, and Mexico. At present, studies are being made for the use of the Corporation by the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations of Johns Hopkins University, under the guidance of Dr. Isaiah Bowman. These studies cover localities in both hemispheres.

In Australia the Corporation has two subsidiary companies which advise and finance refugees planning to become farmers or to set up industrial projects. The success of these companies had a direct influence in raising the Australian quota for refugees from 600 to 5,000 per year. In the Philippines the Corporation's negotiations with the government resulted in the entry of about 1,200 refugees possessing needed skills, and negotiations for the admission of 10,000 refugees for settlement on the Island of Mindanao were on the point of conclusion at the outbreak of the war. In Bolivia the Corporation participates in financing and administering a farm settlement caring for about 125 persons; in North Carolina it has a small experimental farm settlement. Through loan funds it has aided considerable numbers of refugees to economic rehabilitation in South Africa, Brazil, Argentina, Santo Domingo, and elsewhere. In Palestine it has participated in the organization of a water company, extended agricultural credits and mortgage loans on residential and industrial buildings, and assisted in the housing of children under the Youth Aliyah program. The Corporation maintains a voluminous file of information on these projects.

Personnel A. J. Bruman is the agricultural specialist, and competent geographers and specialists — agronomists, engineers, and sanitation experts — are engaged from time to time for field work.

Research Bureau for Post-War Economics. John F. Normano, Director of Studies, 90 Morningside Drive, New York 27.

Background The Research Bureau is an educational foundation created in June 1943 for research in economic and social problems on a local, regional, national, or global scale. Special emphasis is placed on problems arising out of the war and those to be faced in the postwar world. The Bureau also coordinates the postwar work of its Cooperating Institutions: Institute of Social Research (*q.v.*), Latin American Economic Institute (*q.v.*), Russian Economic Institute (*q.v.*), and Committee on Post War Population Resettlement (*q.v.*). The work of the Bureau is supported by these cooperating institutions and by contributions from its "Fellows."

Activities The Bureau is now engaged in the following research projects: The Impact of War on the Textile Industry; The Post-War Problems of Asia; and World and War Problems of Industrialization. The titles of a series of conferences held by the Research Bureau in 1943–1944 were: (1) Economic Research in War and Reconstruction; (2) Textile Industries in China and Japan; (3) Analysis of American Business Post-War Plans; (4) Post-War Economic Alternatives; (5) The Engineer in the Post-War World; and (6) Africa in the Post-War World.

The 1944 publications of the Bureau include:

The Textile Industries of China and Japan, by F. S. Blanchard (in cooperation with the Textile Research Institute); The Engineer in the Post-War World: a Symposium; and Post-War Economic Alternatives, by F. Pollock.

Personnel Emile C. Bataille, William P. Everts, and Felix J. Weil, Trustees; Wesley C. Mitchell, Chairman of the Council; and John F. Normano, Director of Studies.

Rotary International: Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World. Paul B. McKee, Chairman, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Background This Committee was appointed in 1941 to promote understanding of postwar problems among Rotarians. Rotary International is made up of more than 5,000 Rotary clubs in fifty countries, supported by membership dues.

Activities This Committee's current program recognizes that important postwar problems fall into two general categories — immediate or short-range and long-range problems.

The immediate problems are beginning already for thousands of servicemen who are being discharged each week and, except in the case of serious physical or mental handicaps, are looking for and in need of jobs. Rotary clubs have been urged to cooperate with other agencies in their respective localities to make job surveys for the purpose of providing at least temporary work to care for servicemen and others discharged from war industries. It is felt that the results of such surveys will contribute not only to economic stabilization, but to minimizing postwar depression possibilities.

The long-range problems are those concerning international trade, access to raw materials, colonial and fiscal policies, and migration of peoples. In the final analysis, decisions with regard to these problems must be made by governments. In a democratic society, however, decisions of government should be based on an intelligent public opinion within each country. The program of Rotary International, therefore, in connection with these long-range postwar problems is one of stimulating individual Rotarians through their respective clubs to become acquainted with the issues involved and then to exercise their citizenship responsibilities in order to establish an enduring peace. Through its magazines, *The Rotarian* and *Revista Rotaria* (Spanish), it circulates articles on these subjects. From time to time the Committee also prepares program suggestions for Rotary clubs.

Personnel Paul B. McKee, President, Pacific Power and Light Company, Portland, Oregon, is Chairman of the Committee. The Vice Chairman is Luther H. Hodges, Vice President and General Manager, Marshall Field and Company, New York.

Russell Sage Foundation. Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 East 22d Street, New York 10.

Background The Russell Sage Foundation was founded in 1907. Its purpose, as stated in its charter, is "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America." It is a private research foundation, governed by a board of trustees, supported by the income from an endowment of about $15 million, given by Mrs. Russell Sage in memory of her husband.

Activities The work of the Foundation centers about research in the general fields of social work, social welfare, and closely related areas, together with educational efforts in these fields and some grants to other agencies. Activities are limited to the United States. The departments at present devoting considerable attention to postwar plans and projects are the Charity Organization Department and Industrial Studies Department. Recent publications in these general areas include: a series of eight Occasional Papers on Administration of Relief Abroad, edited by Donald S. Howard, 1943, each 28 pp.; Fleddérus and van Kleeck, Technology and Livelihood, 1944, 237 pp.; The War and Social Problems, a bibliography, 1943, 16 pp.; and Rehabilitation of the Returned Serviceman, a bibliography, 1944, 8 pp.

Personnel Staff members active in these fields include: Joanna C. Colcord, Mary L. Fleddérus, Donald S. Howard, and Mary van Kleeck.

Russian Economic Institute. Wesley C. Mitchell, Chairman, 90 Morningside Drive, New York 27.

Background The Russian Economic Institute was formed in April 1942 to study the Russian economy in its relations to the United States and the world and to increase public knowledge and understanding of contemporary Russia. It is organized on a nonprofit basis and financed by membership fees and donations. The Institute is a cooperating institution of the Research Bureau for Post-War Economics (*q.v.*).

Activities The Institute has a Committee on Post War Planning for Economic Relations with the Soviet Union which is engaged in research on this subject and on the industrialization of Soviet Asia. The membership of the Committee comprises representatives of organizations interested in furthering business relations with the Soviet Union.

During 1943 the Institute held conferences on the following topics: Russia's Urge to the Sea; The Changing Soviet Civilization; Population Movements in the Soviet Union; Economic Fluctuations in the Soviet Union; and American Engineers in the Soviet Union.

Recent publications of the Institute include: U.S.S.R. Economy and the War, a Symposium; The Working Principles of the Soviet Economy, by O. Lange; American Engineers in the Soviet Union, by A. J. Steiger, with a foreword by R. S. Lynd; and The Patent and Trade Mark Laws in the U.S.S.R., by A. Meyer.

It has also issued memoranda on: Economic Aspects of U.S.A.–U.S.S.R. Post-War Relations; War and Industrial Expansion in the Soviet Union; Note on the Sugar Industry in the Soviet Union since the Beginning of the War; Post-War Financial Relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.; Technical Assistance of American Engineers to the Soviet Union in the Past and in the Future; and The Oil Industry in the Soviet Union during the War.

Personnel Members working on postwar problems are: Wesley C. Mitchell, Chairman; Robert J. Kerner, F. W. Lafarge, Oscar Lange, O. S. Morgan, and J. F. Normano. Robert S. Lynd is Chairman of the Advisory Council. O. S. Morgan is Chairman and W. G. Wean is Acting Vice Chairman of the Committee on Post War Planning for Economic Relations with the Soviet Union.

Selective Service System. Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director, 21st and C Streets, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Selective Service System was authorized by the Selective Training and Service Act, approved September 16, 1940. Among its other divisions is the Veterans Personnel Division, formerly known as the Reemployment Division.

The Director of Selective Service, among the other duties imposed upon him, is charged with a two-fold responsibility in connection with reemployment and employment of returning veterans. The first of these duties is that of rendering aid to veterans who seek reinstatement in their former positions, a right granted them by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. It is for the carrying out of this duty that the Veterans Personnel Division was established.

Activities Under such regulations as the Director of Selective Service may prescribe in carrying out the Veterans' Assistance program, the various state directors are charged with the responsibility and are given the authority to set up administrative machinery within their respective states to secure for returning veterans reinstatement in their former positions. At the local level this responsibility is placed in the hands of local boards and their re-employment committeemen. Liaison at national, state, and local levels is maintained with clearinghouse, veterans' advisory, and other postwar planning committees, veterans', labor, fraternal, civic, and other organizations interested in veterans' employment problems.

If the returning veteran does not desire reinstatement in his former position the local board and its re-employment committeemen are charged with the responsibility of directing the veteran to such agency of the government or other nongovernmental agency which can be of assistance to him. This assistance may be required either for the purpose of rehabilitation, insurance, financial, or welfare help. Local boards and re-employment committeemen have been instructed in the functions of the various governmental agencies and they act as friend, counsellor, and adviser.

The Director of Selective Service is also charged, under the Selective Service law, with the duty of rendering aid to veterans seeking new positions. In carrying out this responsibility the Director of Selective Service under authority vested in him, by arrangement with the War Manpower Commission, is utilizing the 1,500 offices of its United States Employment Service throughout the United States. In each of these offices is located a representative of the Veterans' Employment Division, whose duty it is to guide and assist the veteran in securing employment. The responsibility of the Director of Selective Service, however, is not canceled or delegated by this arrangement, but the utilization of the 1,500 offices of the United States Employment Service is a cooperative effort, together with the Selective Service System, in the interest of the veteran.

Personnel The Chief of the Veterans Personnel Division is Colonel Paul H. Griffith.

Senate Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program. Harry S. Truman, Chairman, United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Committee was established by Senate Resolution 71 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, 1st Session, March 17, 1941. It was "authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of the operation of the program for the procurement and construction of supplies, materials, munitions, vehicles, aircraft, vessels, plants, camps, and other articles and facilities in connection with the national defense, including: (1) the types and terms of contracts awarded on behalf of the United States; (2) the methods by which such contracts are awarded and contractors selected; (3) the utilization of the facilities of small business concerns, through subcontracts or otherwise; (4) the geographic distribution of contracts and location of plants and facilities; (5) the effect of such program with respect to labor and the migration of labor; (6) the performance of contracts and the accountings required of contractors; (7) benefits accruing to contractors with respect to amortization for the purposes of taxation or otherwise; (8) practices of management or labor, and prices, fees, and charges, which interfere with such program or unduly increase its costs; and (9) such other matters as the committee deems appropriate." The Committee makes reports to the Senate and is supported by it.

Activities The Committee's principal activities have been concerned with the actual war program. It has, however, made reports on a number of subjects which bear on the postwar situation, including Outlines of Problems of Conversion from War Production; and The Present Status and Future Scope of the War Production Program.

The Third Annual Report of the Committee, published on March 4, 1944, also contains material of basic significance for postwar planning, as do previous reports on the following subjects: aluminum, light metals and aircraft, gasoline and fuel oil, lumber, rayon and cotton tire cord, petroleum (overseas), farm machinery and equipment, rubber, steel, labor, man power, transportation, shipbuilding and shipping, renegotiation of war contracts, and priorities and utilization of manufacturing facilities.

Personnel Members of the Committee are: Harry S. Truman, Missouri, Chairman; Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota; Ralph O. Brewster, Maine; Harold H. Burton, Ohio; Tom Connally, Texas; Homer Ferguson, Michigan; Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico; Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia; James M. Mead, New York; and Mon C. Wallgren, Washington.

Staff members include: Hugh Fulton, Chief Counsel; Rudolph Halley, Executive Assistant to the Chief Counsel; and George Meader, Assistant Counsel.

Senate Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning. Walter F. George, Chairman, United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Senate Special Committee was formed on March 12, 1943 for the study of postwar economic problems. It is financed by appropriations from the Senate.

Activities The entire work of the Committee is devoted to postwar economic problems, principally of a domestic nature. Foreign economic problems will be studied to the extent that they impinge on the domestic economy, but political problems will not be considered. The Committee makes investigations and reports to Congress on this subject, and, although it does little original research work, it plans to study and coordinate all postwar plans.

In connection with its work, the Committee has had the following reports published:

Hearings before Senator O'Mahoney's Subcommittee, September 11–18, 1943.

Report of Senator O'Mahoney, October 14, 1943, Senate Doc. No. 106.

Hearings before the Committee, on the subjects of Cancellation of War Contracts, Disposition and Sale of Surplus Property, and Industrial Demobilization and Reconversion, November 5, 9, 10, 19, 22 and 23, 1943, Part 2.

Preliminary Report of November 18, 1943, No. 539, on the three subjects listed above.

Conclusive Report of February 9, 1944, No. 539, Part 2, on the three subjects listed above.

The Role of the Federal Government in Highway Development, an analysis of needs and proposals for postwar action, prepared by G. Donald Kennedy of the Automotive Safety Foundation.

Personnel The members of the Senate Special Committee are: Walter F. George, Chairman; Scott Russell, Counsel; Warren R. Austin, Alben W. Barkley, Carl Hayden, Scott M. Lucas, Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Claude Pepper, Robert A. Taft, and Arthur H. Vandenberg.

Shipbuilders Council of America. H. Gerrish Smith, President, 21 West Street, New York 6.

Background The Shipbuilders Council of America is the outgrowth of a committee organized in 1920 for the purpose of considering the Merchant Marine Bill which was enacted during that year. In 1921 the committee disbanded and the Council of American Shipbuilders, Inc., was organized and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. In 1926 the Council of American Shipbuilders, Inc., absorbed the activities of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders Association and changed its name to National Council of American Shipbuilders. Since that time the growth of the Council has been very substantial and now includes in its membership the leading shipbuilding companies of the United States, the New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Association, and a large number of allied industries. In April 1943 the name was changed to Shipbuilders Council of America.

Activities In November 1943 a committee representative of the shipbuilding and ship repairing members of the Council was selected to study and report on the postwar position and prospects of the industry and postwar employment in the industry, taking into account the large number of naval and cargo vessels being built during the war in both government and privately owned yards.

Personnel H. Gerrish Smith is Chairman of the Committee working on postwar problems of the industry.

Social Science Research Council. Robert T. Crane, Executive Director, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17.

Background The Social Science Research Council was organized in 1923 and formally incorporated in 1924. It is composed of representatives chosen from the seven constituent societies of the Council, and also of representatives chosen from time to time from related disciplines such as law, geography, psychiatry, medicine, and others. The seven constituent organizations of the Council are: American Anthropological Association, American Economic Association, American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, American Psychological Association, American Sociological Society, and American Statistical Association. It is the purpose of the Council to plan, foster, promote, and develop research in the social fields. The Council is supported by grants from foundations.

Activities Although its primary function is the planning and promotion rather than the actual conduct of research, the Council through its various committees and special staffs does perform some research, the results of which appear in published form. The Council is not engaged in research specifically focused on the postwar period, but some of its current work relates closely to war and postwar problems.

The Committee on Employment, under the chairmanship of Sumner H. Slichter, with the aid of a staff has been engaged in formulating a comprehensive program of research in problems of employment and unemployment. This committee's findings, although not yet available for distribution, should be useful in meeting postwar problems of maintaining full employment. The Committee on Industry and Trade has been engaged in formulating its program, which will involve some work in the field of postwar reconstruction.

The Council's Washington staff has been rendering informal service of an advisory and consultative nature to a number of government agencies in connection with problems of personnel and research guidance. Although the primary contribution of the Washington staff has been related to the conduct of the war, some of its efforts are concerned with postwar problems.

The Committee on War Studies is endeavoring to plan and promote research in the field of American experience during World War II, with consideration of the postwar implications of wartime developments. It has drafted outlines for studies of the economy, society, government, foreign relations, science and technology, intellectual life, and military and naval forces of the United States during wartime. It looks forward to monographic volumes on segments of each of these areas as well as to general treatises on each area. This committee forms, with the Committee on the Records of War Administration of the Bureau of the Budget, the Advisory Council on War History for the purpose of integrating the private and governmental scholarly research of war phenomena.

Personnel The Council's Washington staff includes: Pendleton Herring, Quinn McNemar, Paul Webbink, and Donald Young. Roy F. Nichols is Chairman of the Committee on War Studies and Shepard B. Clough is Secretary.

Society of Industrial Realtors. Calvin K. Snyder, Executive Secretary, 1737 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The Society was organized January 10, 1941 to bring together in one organization the industrial realtors of the na-

tion for the purpose of fostering knowledge, education, integrity, and quality workmanship in the field of industrial real estate. It is a membership organization within the National Association of Real Estate Boards (*q.v.*) and is financed solely by membership dues.

Activities Because of the active participation of its members in acquisition of war plants, sites, and warehousing, the Society has been called upon to play an active part in planning disposition of billions of dollars of surplus federally owned industrial real estate. Surveys are being made in every major industrial community of the United States to assist in reconversion of industry to civilian production. Some of the research material in bulletin form will be made public; some will be confidential. *The S.I.R.,* a semimonthly bulletin, is sent to members and a select mailing list. This publication is supplemented with special bulletins.

Personnel The Society's Postwar and Surplus Property Committee, headed by Charles J. Mitchell of Philadelphia, and Louis B. Beardslee of Chicago, is supervising the work. Other members of the Committee are: B. A. Banker, San Francisco; Henry N. Baribeau, Brunswick (Me.); H. M. Callicott, Memphis; Alvin B. Cates, Atlanta; John Cullerton, Irvington (N. J.); Bernard Heinz, Scranton; Laurence H. Lang, Cleveland; Henry W. Merrill, Boston; Curtis M. Middlebrook, Hartford; John F. Murphy, Boston; J. B. Pfister, Terre Haute; Lester W. Porter, Chicago; A. J. Rosenfeld, Camden (N. J.); Roy C. Seeley, Los Angeles; E. G. Sill, Seattle; John S. Turnbull, New York City; Thomas L. Willis, Buffalo; and Arthur F. Young, Columbus (O.).

State Department. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, State Department Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The State Department was reorganized by a departmental order of Secretary Cordell Hull on January 15, 1944. The purpose of this order was "to facilitate the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States, in war and peace," by making adjustments in the organization of the Department. Clearer lines of responsibility and authority have been established which will simplify its structure and eliminate overlapping jurisdictions and diffusion of responsibility by means of a logical grouping of functions and divisions in twelve major "line" offices. The work of the higher officers of the Department has also been coordinated more closely through the creation of two principal committees — a Policy Committee and a Committee on Post War Programs. All activities of the State Department are financed by federal appropriations.

Activities and Personnel The Policy Committee, composed of the Secretary, Under Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Legal Adviser, Special Assistant to the Secretary Leo Pasvolsky, and the Directors of Offices, ex officio, assists the Secretary in the consideration of major questions of foreign policy. While most of the divisions of the Department are engaged, to a greater or lesser extent, in work bearing on postwar problems, the following units are placing particular emphasis on this field.

1. *Committee on Post War Programs*

The purpose of this Committee is to assist the Secretary in formulating postwar foreign policies and executing such policies by means of international arrangements. Its membership includes: Secretary Hull, Chairman; Under Secretary Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Vice Chairman; Leo Pasvolsky, Executive Director; the Vice Chairmen of the Advisory Council on Post War Foreign Policy; the Assistant Secretaries; the Legal Adviser; and, in addition, the Directors of Offices, ex officio. The Executive Director has full authority under the Secretary to organize the work of the Committee and call upon the various Offices and Divisions of the Department for assistance in carrying out the Committee's responsibilities.

2. *Advisory Council on Post War Foreign Policy*

The Secretary is Chairman of the Council with the Under Secretary as his deputy, and Isaiah Bowman, Norman H. Davis, and Myron C. Taylor as Vice Chairmen. The Secretary has asked the Vice Chairmen to assist him in organizing the work of the Council which will bring together outstanding and representative national leaders to advise the Secretary in postwar foreign policy matters of major importance.

3. *Office of Special Political Affairs,* James C. Dunn, Acting Director

a. The Division of International Security and Organization is actively engaged in formulating policies and plans for the future. It is responsible for initiating and coordinating policy and action pertaining to: (1) general international peace and security arrangements and other arrangements for international cooperation; (2) liaison with international organizations and agencies concerned with such matters; and (3) liaison within the scope of its responsibilities with the War and Navy Departments and other government agen-

cies. The personnel of the Division includes: Harley A. Notter, Chief, Donald C. Blaisdell, O. Benjamin Gerig, and Durward V. Sandifer, Assistant Chiefs.

b. The Division of Territorial Studies is responsible for: (1) analyzing and appraising developments and conditions in foreign countries arising out of the war and relating to postwar settlements of interest to the United States; (2) maintaining liaison in this field with other departments and agencies of the government; and (3) formulating policy recommendations pertaining to these matters in collaboration with other divisions of the Department. Philip E. Mosely is Chief of the Division, and David Harris, Philip W. Ireland, and Melvin M. Knight are Assistant Chiefs.

4. *Office of Departmental Administration,* John C. Ross, Director

a. The Division of Geography and Cartography was established in 1921. It is responsible for: (1) furnishing advice and information on current questions pertaining to international boundaries, territorial waters, and geographic names; (2) conducting studies of the geographical aspects of problems relating to international questions; (3) maintaining the Department's collection of maps, atlases, and gazetteers; and (4) compiling and drafting maps and charts required by the Department. The Division is now engaged in preparing a series of maps and reports relating to the distribution and changing character of the political and economic factors in foreign areas. Samuel W. Boggs is Chief of the Division with Otto E. Guthe as Assistant Chief.

5. *Office of Economic Affairs,* Harry C. Hawkins, Director

a. The Division of Commercial Policy is charged with initiating and coordinating policies and action pertaining to postwar international commercial and general economic relationships, and other matters. William A. Fowler is Chief of the Division and Honoré Marcel Catudal, H. Gerald Smith, and Woodbury Willoughby are Assistant Chiefs.

b. The work of the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs includes initiation and coordination of policy and action involving postwar international financial and monetary policies and agreements, international investment, and economic development and reconstruction. Under Emilio G. Collado, Chief, the personnel of the Division includes George F. Luthringer and Dudley Phelps, Associate Chiefs, and John S. Hooker, Jacques J. Reinstein, Seymour J. Rubin, and John Parke Young, Assistant Chiefs.

c. The Commodities Division is concerned with initiating and coordinating policy on such matters as postwar international commodities arrangements, cartels, corporate combines, and other international business arrangements. Its personnel includes Bernard F. Haley, Chief, and Edward G. Cale and Robert M. Carr, Assistant Chiefs.

d. The Petroleum Division initiates and coordinates postwar international petroleum policy and arrangements as well as other matters. Charles B. Rayner is Petroleum Advisor and Acting Chief, with James C. Sappington, 3d, as Assistant Chief.

e. The Division of Labor Relations is engaged in initiating and coordinating policies which include postwar international labor relationships, among other aspects of its work. Otis E. Mulliken is Acting Chief.

6. *Office of Transportation and Communications,* under the general direction of Assistant Secretary Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

a. The Aviation Division initiates and coordinates policy and action with respect to postwar international aviation as well as other matters. Under Stokely W. Morgan, Chief, its personnel includes Joe D. Walstrom, Assistant Chief, and Stephen Latchford, Adviser on Air Law.

b. The work of the Shipping Division, under Jesse E. Saugstad, Acting Chief, includes initiation and coordination of policy and action concerned with postwar international shipping arrangements.

c. The Telecommunications Division is charged with initiating and coordinating policy and action on postwar international communications matters. The Division also handles questions pertaining to the postwar position of the motion picture industry, and other interests. The work is supervised by Francis Colt deWolf, Chief, and Harvey B. Otterman, Assistant Chief.

Tariff Commission. Oscar B. Ryder, Chairman, E Street between 7th and 8th Streets, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Tariff Commission was created in 1916 by Act of Congress to supply Congress and the President with factual information and reports to guide them in matters pertaining to tariffs and international trade problems. In the more than twenty-five years that it has been in existence it has built up a small but highly trained staff of commodity experts and economists as well as files of industrial and economic information that are proving of great value to the various war agencies. The Commission is bipartisan, the law providing that there shall be

not more than three members for any one political party. At present there are two Democrat and two Republican incumbents, and two vacancies. The staff consists of slightly over 300 people, of whom approximately one half are professional.

The Economics Division consists of persons who have been highly trained in industrial economics and international relations. There are seven commodity divisions: Agricultural, Ceramics, Chemical, Lumber and Paper, Metals, Sundries, and Textiles; they are staffed by engineers and other experts who have had wide experience in industry and government.

The Commission is financed by Congressional appropriation, supplemented by allotments of funds by certain of the war agencies for special projects involving additional expenditure.

Activities The Commission's interest is in both the domestic and international fields. On the domestic side it is charged with the responsibility of keeping informed with regard to competitive impacts between imports and domestic production. In the foreign field it has the responsibility of keeping abreast of developments in commercial policy and discriminations against our foreign trade. The work of the Commission is entirely in the field of economic research and fact finding.

The Tariff Commission is devoting practically all of its attention to war-created problems, largely to direct work for war agencies. In December 1941 its facilities were made formally available to the Economic Defense Board (now the Office of Economic Warfare). In addition, it is also doing a large volume of work for the War Production Board (*q.v.*), the War and Navy Departments, the Office of Price Administration, and the Food Distribution Administration. The files, personnel, and experience that it has built up during more than a quarter century in the field of domestic commodity and industry problems equip the Commission to render valuable assistance to the war agencies.

In all of its war activities, the Commission is acutely aware that the decisions which are being made from day to day, and the methods which the totalitarian countries have developed in carrying out their trade policies will, to a considerable extent, influence the solution of our international economic problems after the war. Much of the work which the Tariff Commission is now doing, even when directed primarily at immediate war problems, will have a direct bearing on the postwar world.

Listed below are the more important research projects that have been completed or are in progress, which bear most directly upon postwar international problems. In addition, the summaries of information with respect to all articles (1,700 in all) covered by the tariff should be of immense value in the postwar period. In so far as possible, they are kept up to date.

1. *Studies in the Field of Commercial Policy and Foreign Trade*

Foreign Trade and Exchange Controls in Germany, 1931–1939, in press.

Italian Commercial Policy and Foreign Trade, 1922–1940, Report No. 142, Second Series, 1941.

French Commercial Policy and Foreign Trade, 1919–1941, in preparation.

Eastern European Commercial Policies and Foreign Trade, in preparation.

2. *British Empire Studies*

The Commission also has in preparation a series of monographs relating to the British Empire, covering such subjects as: The Effect of British Preference on United States Exports, U. S. Imports from the United Kingdom, British Wartime Trade Controls, and Results of the British–United States Trade Agreement. It is hoped to publish certain sections of this report; the other sections will be available for confidential use by government departments.

3. *Latin American Studies*

Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of European Possessions in the Caribbean Area, Report No. 151, Second Series, 1943.

Latin America as a Source of Strategic and Other Essential Materials, Report No. 144, Second Series, 1941.

Foreign Trade of Latin America, Report No. 146 (four volumes), 1942. There is also a Spanish translation of this report in four volumes.

Current Trade Problems of Latin America, in preparation. Preliminary drafts of sections of this report are made available for the use of a subcommittee of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

Puerto Rico's Economy with Special Reference to United States–Puerto Rican Trade. A mimeographed preliminary report has been issued. A revision is in preparation.

4. *Confidential Material for Use of Interdepartmental Committees*

Members of the Commission's staff serve on a number of interdepartmental committees that are concerned with postwar commercial policy and arrangements. The material that is prepared for the use of these committees cannot be made avail-

able for public distribution, but is available for the use of other government departments.

5. *Effects of the War Upon Selected United States Industries*

The war has created many trade and tariff problems in respect to industry; new industries have been created, others expanded, and still others adversely affected. Realizing this, the Commission in 1943 initiated work on a series of reports on the effects of the war upon selected United States industries with special reference to their competition with foreign industries, particularly in the markets of the United States. This work was undertaken to have available the data necessary to assist the Congress in determining the future trade policies of the United States. It is being expanded and expedited in response to a request recently received from the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives for reports on the effects of the war on the international competitive positions of important United States industries.

The reports will be concerned with a large number of products, including petroleum, fats and oils, magnesite, iron and steel, shingles, newsprint, dehydrated vegetables, butter, rayon and nylon, raw wool, woolens and worsteds, hides and skins, rubber, and plastic products.

Personnel Reports of the Commission appear as group reports and not as the work of individual authors. The research work of the staff is under the direction of the Planning and Reviewing Committee, consisting of: E. M. Whitcomb, Director of Investigation (Chairman); Ben D. Dorfman, Chief Economist; L. A. Morrison, Chief, Economics Division; Louis S. Ballif, Chief, Technical Service; and Edwin A. Martin, General Counsel.

Time Inc.: Post-War Department. Henry R. Luce, Chairman, Rockefeller Center, New York 20.

Background The Department was appointed on January 1, 1942 to prepare research reports for the editors of *Time, Life* and *Fortune*. It has a group of research specialists working full time plus an advisory committee of the editors. It is financed by funds allocated by Time Inc.

Activities The Post-War Department of Time Inc. is devoting all its attention to research work on domestic and international postwar problems. The results of this research are being published in *Fortune* in a series of reports on potential courses for democratic action under the caption, The United States in a New World. Three reports were published during 1942: I. Relations with Britain, May 1942, 30 pp.; II. Pacific Relations, August 1942, 33 pp.; and III. The Domestic Economy, December 1942, 21 pp. In 1943 *Fortune* published two reports: IV. Relations with Europe, April 1943, 21 pp.; V. Our Form of Government, November 1943, 13 pp. *Life* presented findings of the Committee in a two-part article, America and the Future, September 13 and 20, 1943, later reprinted in pamphlet form, 28 pp.

Personnel Kurt Bloch, Raymond Leslie Buell, John K. Jessup, Alfred W. Jones, and William S. Schlamm are the staff members of the Post-War Department of Time Inc. The staff works with a committee of editors of *Time, Life* and *Fortune,* whose Chairman is Henry R. Luce.

Treasury Department: Division of Research and Statistics. George C. Haas, Director, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Division of Research and Statistics was established in the Office of the Secretary on September 17, 1934, superseding the Section of Financial and Economic Research in that Office. It provides research analyses and reports relating to Treasury borrowing operations and the management of the public debt, prepares estimates of federal revenues under existing and proposed tax laws, makes certain actuarial reports, and carries on general economic analyses.

The Director of Research and Statistics has authority over and responsibility for the production, analysis, and publication of statistics, and the conduct of economic research in all branches of the Treasury Department except as those responsibilities are specifically delegated to the Divisions of Monetary Research and Tax Research. The work of the Division is financed by appropriations.

Activities The Division is primarily concerned with domestic fiscal matters. As part of its research relating to current fiscal operations and policy, attention is given to the effects upon the postwar pattern of economic and financial activity that may be expected to follow from various possible solutions to present fiscal problems. In particular, close study is given to the postwar effects of utilizing various sources of funds for financing the war, and of employing various types of securities as instruments of wartime borrowing.

Personnel George C. Haas, Director of Research and Statistics, and other members of the staff of the Division are engaged in this work.

Twentieth Century Fund, The. Evans Clark, Executive Director, 330 West 42d Street, New York 18.

Background The Twentieth Century Fund was founded in 1919. During the early years of its existence the Fund acted solely as a disbursing agency, making annual grants to outside organizations. Since 1938 the Fund has operated as an institute for research and public education on economic questions and has devoted all its resources to its own activities. Its work is sustained by an endowment from the late Edward A. Filene. The Fund is governed by a board of trustees.

Activities and Personnel In addition to factual research and policy formulation on general economic problems, such as housing, collective bargaining, and the relations between the electric power industry and the government, the Fund has been devoting increasing attention, since April 1941, to postwar economic problems. Its program in this field includes the following completed and projected activities:

1. A survey and summary of the postwar plans of the governments and organized groups in the various United Nations, by Lewis L. Lorwin, published under the title, Postwar Plans of the United Nations, 1943, 319 pp.

2. A study and discussion manual published under the title, Wartime Facts and Postwar Problems, 1943, 144 pp. This manual, edited by Evans Clark, is designed to summarize the profound economic and social changes brought about by the war and the leading problems which the United States is likely to face when the war is over.

3. Periodic surveys of research, business, and educational agencies in the United States working on postwar problems. The present volume, Postwar Planning in the United States: An Organization Directory, 3, 1944, 152 pp., edited by Louise Field, is the third in the series.

4. A series of six brief popular books by Stuart Chase dealing with the major problems of postwar reconstruction:

The Road We Are Traveling: 1914–1942, 1942, 112 pp.

Goals for America: A Budget of Our Needs and Resources, 1942, 140 pp.

Where's the Money Coming From? Problems of Postwar Finance, 1943, 190 pp.

Farmer, Worker, Businessman: Their Place in Postwar America (in preparation).

Tomorrow's Trade: Problems of Our Foreign Commerce (scheduled).

Winning the Peace (scheduled).

5. A survey of the postwar needs and demands for major groups of goods and services and of the human and material resources and capacities available for their production in the United States. This project is being carried on by a special research staff under the direction of J. Frederic Dewhurst, the Fund Economist.

6. A symposium on postwar fiscal policies under the editorship of Paul T. Homan and Fritz Machlup with six of America's leading economists as contributors: Benjamin M. Anderson, Howard S. Ellis, Alvin H. Hansen, Sumner H. Slichter, Jacob Viner, and John H. Williams. The volume is now in preparation and will be published toward the end of the year.

7. Participation in the organization and activities of a Postwar Information Exchange, an informal group of staff officers of agencies engaged in research and public education on postwar problems who meet monthly to discuss materials and distribution techniques.

Unitarian Service Committee. Charles R. Joy, Acting Executive Director, 25 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

Background The Unitarian Service Committee is a standing committee of the American Unitarian Association, which was incorporated in 1847 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Committee was formally organized in May 1940 and is composed of twenty-one members. It succeeded the Commission for Relief in Czechoslovakia, a joint enterprise of the Unitarians, Quakers, and the American Friends of Czechoslovakia. Before this time, the Department of Social Relations and the Department of Foreign Relations of the American Unitarian Association had been interested and active in social and religious problems at home and abroad.

The purpose of the Unitarian Service Committee is to translate into terms of humanitarian service the Unitarian traditions of brotherly love and devotion to freedom. The Committee is supported by voluntary contributions from Unitarian churches and members, from interested people outside the denomination, and from the National War Fund in support of its refugee relief program.

Activities The motivating principle behind the work of the Unitarian Service Committee is the building of better social conditions in the immediate postwar future. It carries on humanitarian service projects both here and abroad but its major activity is devoted to problems of foreign refugee relief. Long experience in

this field places it in a favorable position to engage in research on relief and rehabilitation problems. The Committee is cooperating on general plans for humanitarian service with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (*q.v.*) and other relief organizations.

Among the Committee's projects is a medical mission designed to participate in the program of rehabilitation of postwar Europe. Dr. Elmer L. Sevringhaus of the University of Wisconsin, head of the mission, is gathering a staff of competent medical experts to work in distressed areas and to conduct research in the field of malnutrition. The Committee has previously carried on a long-term study of the effects of malnutrition and methods of returning starving people to health. The results of this study are to be published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Under its Home Service Section the Committee conducts a War Service Council program to stimulate the interest of Unitarian churches, chaplains, and servicemen in the problems of the postwar world. Discussion groups have been organized and various educational pamphlets have been distributed among them. The Home Service Section also carries on a program of assistance to distressed groups in the United States.

The publications of the Committee include:

Saving the Future in Europe, a report of the Committee's medical work in unoccupied France, 1942, 48 pp.

Report on the Nutritional Situation in the Camps of the Unoccupied Zone of France in 1941 and 1942, and its Consequences, translated from the French and edited by Dr. Haven Emerson, 1942, 47 pp.

What We Are Fighting For, a brief anthology of various statements of democratic ideals, 3d edition, 1943, 16 pp.

Building the Postwar World, by Ralph Barton Perry, two editions, one for civilians and one for servicemen, 1943, 12 pp.

America Looks Ahead, by Senator Harold H. Burton, 1944, 16 pp.

Personnel Robert C. Dexter, European Director; Charles R. Joy, Acting Executive Director; Edward A. Cahill, Assistant Director. Other staff members working on postwar activities include: Mrs. Elisabeth A. Dexter, Associate European Director; Howard L. Brooks, Assistant to the European Director; Noel Field, Representative in charge of the Geneva Office; Arthur Fried, Representative of the Committee in Ecuador; Mme. Gwennyd Champsaur, field worker in Portugal; and Mme. Celine Rott de Neufville, field worker in the Dominican Republic.

United Nations Association. Clark M. Eichelberger, Executive Chairman, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18.

Background The United Nations Association was established in May 1943 as a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization with local chapters throughout the country. Its purpose is to work for popular realization of the fact that American security depends upon international organization.

Activities The activities of the Association are devoted mainly to popular education designed to promote an interest in international organization. Its work, while primarily educational, is also concerned with developing an interest in legislation and programs for action.

During the summer of 1943 the Association organized bipartisan tours by Congressmen and Senators speaking in favor of American participation in an adequate international organization. In the autumn of the same year it worked for the passage of the Ball–Burton–Hatch–Hill Resolution in the Senate and the passage of the Fulbright Resolution in the House of Representatives. It also urged the strengthening of the Connally Resolution in the Senate. In 1944 the Association will support measures designed to implement the Connally Resolution and the Four-Power Declaration at Moscow. It will also combat any resurgence of isolationism.

The Association publishes informational materials, such as Balance Sheet of the Costs of War and Peace, distributes a *Washington Newsletter* to its chapters, and uses radio and newspaper publicity to further its program.

Personnel Melvin D. Hildreth is President of the United Nations Association, and James T. Shotwell is Chairman of the Board of Directors. Other officers include: Victor Elting, Vice President; Hugh Moore, Chairman, Executive Committee; Clark M. Eichelberger, Executive Chairman; and Mrs. Harrison Thomas, Director.

United Nations Information Office. W. Bryant Mumford, Secretary-General, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York 20.

Background The United Nations Information Office has operated, under that name, as one of the first United Nations organizations, since November 1942. It grew out of an organization called the Inter-Allied Information

Center which was created as early as September 1940. It is controlled by an executive body, the United Nations Information Board, membership of which is open to all United Nations and certain associated authorities. At present nineteen such nations and authorities are represented on the Board and finance the activities of the Office: the governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Greece, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, and Yugoslavia; the Danish Legation and the French National Committee; and the government of the United States of America.

Activities The purposes of the Board and the international staff of the United Nations Information Office controlled by the Board may be defined as follows: (1) to provide a forum for discussion and coordination of information activities of the United Nations; and (2) to provide information, and facilities for distribution of information, through the press, radio, films, exhibitions, and other media, on the United Nations, their common aims, interests and joint activities; and on the peoples of the United Nations, showing their fundamental unity and interdependence, their comparative activities and backgrounds, etc.

To provide information and documentary material on United Nations subjects, it has developed a reference division and library which specializes in collecting and indexing material not readily available through other sources, including papers, pamphlets, documents from overseas, as well as material published in the United States.

The Office publishes, monthly, the *United Nations Review* (formerly known as *Inter-Allied Review*) and special supplements, such as, War and Peace Aims: Extracts from Statements of United Nations Leaders, as a record of official speeches, statements, and other authentic material of common interest to the United Nations.

As part of the Reference Division the Office maintains a special Section for Information on Postwar Planning. This section regularly issues Surveys of Agencies and Bibliographies on that subject. To date 154 agencies have been covered in twelve issues of these Surveys:

Survey of Agencies I, April 1942 (31 agencies); II, May 1942 (13 agencies); III, June 1942 (14 agencies); IV, July–August 1942 (10 agencies); V, September 1942 (9 agencies); VI, December 1942 (7 agencies); VII, February 1943 (11 agencies); VIII, April 1943 (8 agencies); IX, June 1943 (11 agencies); X, August 1943 (14 agencies); XI, October 1943 (13 agencies); XII, December 1943 (13 agencies).

The Bibliographies issued are: Bibliography I, April 1942 (101 pp.); II, May 1942 (23 pp.); III, June 1942 (44 pp.); IV, July–August 1942 (70 pp.); V, September 1942 (50 pp.); VI, December 1942 (69 pp.); VII, February 1943 (52 pp.); VIII, April 1943 (50 pp.); IX, June 1943 (46 pp.); X, August 1943 (40 pp.); XI, October 1943 (60 pp.); XII, December 1943 (96 pp.).

Personnel The postwar information service of the United Nations Information Office is under the direction of James Orrick, Head of the Research and Reference Division, and Edith Hanson, Departmental Assistant for the postwar section of that division.

United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture. Howard S. Piquet, Executive Secretary, 2841 McGill Terrace, Washington 8, D. C.

Background The United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture was set up in Washington July 25, 1943 in accordance with the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, held at Hot Springs, Virginia in May 1943. The first tasks of the Interim Commission were to formulate a declaration whereby member nations recognize their responsibility to raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of their peoples, to prepare a draft constitution, and to draw up a detailed plan of the permanent organization. The Commission, having completed these tasks, is now engaged in preliminary statistical investigation and research studies for the use of the permanent organization.

The Interim Commission consists of a representative from each of the member countries: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, French Representative, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, and the Danish Minister. The work is financed by contributions from the member countries. L. B. Pearson (Canada) is Chairman of the Commission, and P. W. Tsou (China) and P. I. Tchegoula (USSR) are Vice Chairmen.

An executive committee has been set up and

three working committees appointed. The working committees — A, B, and C — have the specific assignments, respectively, of drafting the declaration, drafting the constitution and plan of the organization, and planning the research work to be undertaken by the Commission. A small international secretariat has been appointed to assist the committees and to work on research projects.

Activities The Interim Commission is concerned with problems in the fields of nutrition, food and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Preliminary studies include: (1) relation of diet to health and to the prevalence of deficiency diseases; (2) principal agricultural problems of specific areas; and (3) effects of public measures on production, consumption, and distribution. At present the only publication available is the "Final Act" of the Hot Springs Conference which contains the resolutions and recommendations of the first United Nations Conference. The draft Constitution and Declaration will be available after they have been approved by the member governments.

Personnel The research staff of the international secretariat includes: Andrew Cairns (Canada), Ursula H. Duffus (USA), Sherleigh G. Fowler (USA), Gove Hambidge (USA), G. T. Hankin (United Kingdom), Hans Jenssen (Norway), Stanislaus Krzeczkowski (Poland), L. C. T. Kuo (China), Kristin Lomsdal (Norway), Russell G. Shiman (USA), and Bruce Turner (New Zealand).

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Herbert H. Lehman, Director General, Dupont Circle Building, Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is an international agency, created on November 9, 1943, through the signing of an Agreement at the White House by the United Nations and other nations associated with them in the war. The Administration was created with a view to giving effect to the determination of the United Nations and the other nations associated with them in the war that, as stated in the preamble of the Agreement, "immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing, and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and . . . preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services."

The Administration is composed of: (1) a Council, consisting of one member from each nation signatory to the Agreement; (2) a Central Committee, consisting of the members for China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States; (3) a Committee of the Council for Europe; (4) a Committee of the Council for the Far East; (5) a Committee on Supplies; (6) a Committee on Financial Control; (7) standing technical Committees on Agriculture, Displaced Persons, Health, Industrial Rehabilitation, and Welfare; and (8) an administrative staff under a Director General, who is the executive officer of the Administration.

The operating funds of the organization are contributed by the member nations which have not been invaded. The Council has recommended as a basis for the contribution of such nations one per cent of their national income for the year ending June 30, 1943. Administrative expenses, on the other hand, are shared by all member governments.

Activities The Administration seeks to insure to the peoples in areas liberated from the enemy:

1. Relief supplies of essential consumer goods to meet immediate needs, such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter, and medical supplies.

2. Relief services such as health and welfare; assistance in caring for, and maintaining records of, persons found in any areas under the control of any of the United Nations who by reason of war have been displaced from their homes, and in agreement with the appropriate governments, military authorities, or other agencies, assistance in their repatriation or return; and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

3. Rehabilitation supplies and services — materials (such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishing equipment, machinery, and spare parts) needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated areas, and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

4. Rehabilitation of public utilities and services so far as they can be repaired or restored to meet immediate needs, such as light, water, sanitation, power, transport, temporary shortage, communications, and assistance in procuring material equipment for the rehabilitation of educational institutions.

Personnel The principal officers of the UNRRA are Herbert H. Lehman, Director General, and Sir Arthur Salter, Senior Deputy Director General.

United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction. Reinhold Schairer, Research Director, 2 West 45th Street, New York 19.

Background The United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction was formed at a conference of educators called by Dr. Frank Aydelotte and held at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, in August 1940. Its purpose is to study and prepare concrete plans in the different fields of postwar educational reconstruction at home and abroad, to prepare educators and graduate students for postwar educational reconstruction work, and to cooperate closely in these fields with the truly democratic representatives of the Axis-invaded nations on the basis of complete equality. It is a committee of leading educators of the United States and other freedom-loving nations. Its Research Department is affiliated with New York University and cooperates with a number of other educational institutions. It is maintained by voluntary contributions, membership fees, and grants from foundations.

The following organizations are officially affiliated with the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction: The Midwest Committee on Education and Post-War Reconstruction of the University of Minnesota, and, in New York, the Student Committee for Workshops in International Education (monthly publication *The Key*), and the Women's Council for Post-War Europe, Inc.

Activities The Committee considers as its first task to plan, prepare, and promote every possible step which will help re-establish democratic education in the now Axis-invaded countries with the greatest possible speed and on the basis of effective international cooperation. Since 1942 it has promoted the idea of an International Education Office, which should represent all democratic forces of education throughout the world, including youth.

Two permanent International Commissions have been established: (1) Commission on the Establishment of an International Education Office, Alonzo F. Myers, Chairman; and (2) Commission on International Exchanges and Scholarships, and the International Rehabilitation Scholarship Plan, Stephen Duggan, Chairman. Among the members of the International Commissions are foreign educators from twelve nations.

The following Institutes were held during 1943: Institute on Educational Reconstruction in Central and Eastern Europe, April 7–8; Institute on Girls' and Women's Education, organized together with the Women's Council for Post-War Europe, Inc., October 20–21; Institute on International Exchanges and Scholarships, November 5; and Institute on the Establishment of an International Education Office, December 6. The United States Government and the International Labour Office (*q.v.*) are sending official observers to these Institutes and to the meetings of the International Commissions. The findings of all Institutes were published in extensive reports and presented to the interested governments.

The following subjects are being intensively studied and prepared for future conferences: (1) re-education of Germany; (2) establishment of equal educational opportunities throughout the world after the war; (3) development of self-help and self-administration in the educational systems of the liberated countries; (4) film, radio, and modern means of learning; (5) workers' and adult education; and (6) plans for the reconstruction of education after victory in the different countries (in close cooperation with underground movements in the Axis-invaded countries).

A Seminar on Post-War Educational Reconstruction is being conducted by Professor Schairer at New York University.

Personnel The Chairman of the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction is Dean E. George Payne, School of Education, New York University; Vice Chairmen are Chancellor H. W. Chase of New York University and President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California; Spencer Miller, Jr. is Secretary; and Reinhold Schairer, visiting professor at the School of Education, New York University, is Director of Research. Other members of the executive committee are: Stephen Duggan, Willard E. Givens, Monsignore George Johnson, E. C. Lindeman, James Marshall, Alonzo F. Myers, George D. Stoddard, and George F. Zook.

United States Federation of Justice. Ewing Cockrell, President, 41 Park Row, New York 7.

Background The United States Federation of Justice was formed in May 1928 to promote the successes of law administration. It is composed of officials and workers and students in law administration and is incorporated as an educational body in the District of Columbia. The

Federation is financed by private contributions.

Activities The Federation's postwar interest is in the promotion of education in specific, practical, feasible bases and international organization for maintaining peace and in their successful administration. It has assembled about 700 specific statements on peace provisions from 175 governments and their public and private leaders, and finds ten comprehensive fundamental policies of foundations of peace which are approved by a great preponderance of governments and American and United Nations leaders of all political parties and international views. Its immediate work is to promote publicity and education in these foundations and in provisions for international organization that are truly built upon them.

Personnel The members of the National Council of the Federation are: Ewing Cockrell, President; James M. Hepbron, Secretary; Sanford Bates, E. W. Burgess, Arthur Capper, John W. Davis, John Dewey, Oscar Hallam, Herbert Harley, Lewis E. Lawes, Roscoe Pound, Homer G. Powell, August Vollmer, and Mary E. Woolley.

United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. H. Bruce Palmer, President, La Salle Hotel, Chicago 2, Illinois.

Background The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce was established in 1920 to improve and develop its individual members and to train them for civic and business leadership. It is an association of young men between 21 and 36 years of age and is supported by membership dues.

Activities The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce has a major interest in both domestic and international postwar problems and is carrying on educational and action-promoting work in this field. At present it is engaged in stimulating the formation of community discussion groups among its 843 chapters in order to promote discussion of postwar community problems. It is also engaged in preparing a postwar planning manual for local communities.

Personnel Victor H. Jenkins is Chairman of Post-War Committee.

Universities Committee on Post-War International Problems. Leland M. Goodrich, Executive Secretary, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

Background The Universities Committee was founded late in 1942 to promote systematic and critical consideration of the problems of the peace settlement and of the postwar years by college and university faculty groups throughout the United States, and to formulate and publicize the results of such cooperative study. The Committee is financed through special grants or gifts by interested organizations and individuals. It has operated in cooperation with the World Peace Foundation (*q.v.*).

Activities Once a month the Committee publishes in pamphlet form an analysis of some postwar international problem. These analyses are designed to promote systematic consideration of the critical issues involved, and consequently they present, not the Committee's point of view, but the pros and cons of the principal alternative proposals. They are distributed to members of the Cooperating Groups, to libraries, and to interested individuals. They are also used as text or collateral reading in college courses. The Cooperating Groups send in reports of the conclusions they reach on the questions raised in these problem analyses. Summaries of these reports are prepared by the Universities Committee and are made available not only to the Groups but also to officials in Washington and to the press.

Publications through February 1944 include the following pamphlets in a series of problem analyses, in which important postwar problems are subjected to informed logical analysis in order to provide bases for intelligent discussion by Cooperating Groups and other interested persons and organizations.

Should the Governments of the United Nations at This Time Formulate and Announce a "Common Strategy for Peace"?, I, January 1943, 7 pp.

By What Method and Through What Stages Should the Final Peace Settlement Be Reached?, II, February 1943, 12 pp.

Treatment of Defeated Enemy Countries — Germany, III, March 1943, 16 pp.

Should There Be an International Organization for General Security Against Military Aggression, and Should the United States Participate in Such an Organization?, IV, Part 1, April 1943, 19 pp.; IV, Part 2, May 1943, 14 pp.

Relief and Rehabilitation, V, June 1943, 20 pp.

International Economic Collaboration, VI, July 1943, 16 pp.

Education and World Peace, VII, September 1943, 26 pp.

Proposed Methods and Agencies for International Economic Collaboration. Should America

Participate in Them?, VIII, October 1943, 22 pp.

Colonies and Dependent Areas, IX, November 1943, 33 pp.

Protection by International Action of the Freedom of the Individual Within the State, X, December 1943, 24 pp.

Post-War Treatment of Japan, XI, January 1944, 31 pp.

China in the Post-War World, XII, February 1944, 28 pp.

The following pamphlets are planned for the remainder of 1944:

International Air Transport, XIII, March 1944.

The Soviet Union in the Post-War World, XIV, April 1944.

The British Commonwealth of Nations in the Post-War World, XV, May 1944.

Constitutional Aspects of United States Participation in an International Organization, XVI, June 1944.

The Role of Small States in the Post-War International System, XVII, September 1944.

Plans for an International Armed Force, XVIII, October 1944.

A General International Organization: Nature, Functions and Structure, XIX, November 1944.

Regional Organizations: Nature, Functions and Relation to General Organization, XX, December 1944.

In addition the Committee prepares Summaries of reports received from Cooperating Groups, which are available in mimeographed form. Summaries of reports on Problem Analyses I–IX have thus far been prepared.

Personnel Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: Ralph Barton Perry, Chairman; Leland M. Goodrich, Executive Secretary; and Charles A. Baylis, Secretary.

University of California: Trade Regulation Project. J. B. Condliffe, Director, Department of Economics, Berkeley, California.

Background This project was established in 1937 to study the regulation of international trade. It was a research group financed by a Rockefeller Foundation grant to make comparative studies of national systems of trade regulation.

Activities and Personnel The Trade Regulation Project devoted major attention to research work on international postwar problems. Out of the Project have come the following publications: J. B. Condliffe, Reconstruction of World Trade, Norton, New York, 1940, 427 pp., and Agenda for a Postwar World, Norton, New York, 1942, 232 pp.; Alexander Gerschenkron, Agricultural Protectionism and Democracy in Germany, University of California Press, 1944, and State Trading Monopolies (in manuscript); Antonin Basch, The Danube Basin and the German Economic Sphere, Columbia University Press, 1943; Nonny Wright, The New Diplomacy (in manuscript); and O. A. Hirschmann, The Commodity Structure of World Trade, *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* August 1943, and National Power and International Trade (to be published by the University of California Press). The Project will be terminated with the publication of these studies.

Urban Land Institute. Margaret Kay Stewart, Executive Secretary, 1737 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The Urban Land Institute was established on December 20, 1939 to study trends affecting real property, to advance research and education in urban redevelopment, and to obtain postwar planning and rebuilding of cities. It is a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of Illinois and governed by a board of trustees of thirty-six members. It is financed by membership dues and gifts.

Activities The major activity of the Urban Land Institute is concerned with postwar city replanning. In the fall of 1940 the Institute began a series of studies of the central business areas of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Des Moines, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, and St. Louis. The surveys were undertaken to provide a basis for practical remedial proposals. Local responsibility for each survey has been placed in the hands of a local person qualified by training and experience as an authority on central property conditions. Each report contains a summary of pertinent factual data, a survey of informed local opinion toward various remedial proposals, and the recommendations of the Institute's local investigator. All reports are published in full or in digest form. Distribution of the reports is confined to the membership of the Urban Land Institute. The work has been completed in seven cities, and the following reports have been published:

Proposals for Downtown Boston, by William H. Ballard, October 1940, 76 pp., o.p.

Proposals for Downtown Cincinnati, by Walter S. Schmidt, January 1941, 13 pp., o.p.

Decentralization in New York City, by Robert H. Armstrong and Homer Hoyt, January 1941, 148 pp., o.p.

Proposals for Downtown Milwaukee, by K. Lee Hyder and Howard J. Tobin, August 1941, 86 pp.

Proposals for Downtown Philadelphia, by Richard J. Seltzer, February 1942, 55 pp.

Proposals for Downtown Detroit, A Digest, by Carl S. Wells, June 1942, 32 pp.

Proposals for Downtown Louisville, by A. J. Stewart, August 1942, 60 pp.

Other publications of the Institute are:

Decentralization — What Is It Doing To Our Cities? — a preliminary 6-page survey of 512 reports by expert appraisers and brokers from 221 cities on what this new force is doing to urban life.

The Present and Ultimate Effects of Decentralization upon American Cities, by Harland Bartholomew, 12 pp.

Urban Redevelopment and Housing, by Alvin H. Hansen and Guy Greer, December 1941, 73 pp., o.p.

A Proposal for Rebuilding Blighted City Areas, February 1942, 8 pp. Outlines of a plan formulated by the Board of Trustees of the Institute.

Outline for a Legislative Program to Rebuild Our Cities, June 1942, 8 pp. A tentative description of legislation to carry out the "Proposal."

Urban Land, published monthly for the information of members and containing data on urban redevelopment and postwar city planning.

A supplementary bulletin, Building Cities, is also released for the information of postwar planning committees.

Personnel Margaret Kay Stewart is Executive Secretary, and Herbert U. Nelson, Corporate Secretary of the Urban Land Institute. Investigators for particular studies are engaged to work in various localities.

Veterans Administration. Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Administrator, Vermont Avenue between H and I Streets, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Background The Veterans Administration was created on July 21, 1930 to consolidate and coordinate under a single control all federal agencies dealing with veterans' affairs. It administers all laws relating to the relief of, and benefits for, former members of the military and naval forces. It is an independent establishment under the President and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities This Administration renders a variety of services having to do with veterans' and dependents' claims for compensation and pension, life insurance, medical and hospital care, domiciliary care, vocational rehabilitation, construction of facilities, and supplies. In so far as these services pertain to prospective veterans of World War II and their dependents, the activities of the Veterans Administration constitute a postwar program, except its administration of the life insurance program of the federal government for persons on active duty in the military forces, and the program of guaranteeing the payment of premiums on commercial life insurance of the insured upon his application while on active duty in the military and naval forces. It has no publications on postwar topics.

Personnel Brigadier General Frank T. Hines is Administrator of Veterans Affairs, assisted by A. D. Hiller, Executive Assistant to the Administrator. Other members of the Veterans Administration are: H. W. Breining, Assistant Administrator in Charge of Finance and Insurance; Major O. W. Clark, Assistant Administrator in Charge of Compensation, Pensions, and Vocational Rehabilitation; Colonel G. E. Ijams, Assistant Administrator in Charge of Medical and Domiciliary Care, Construction and Supplies; R. L. Jarnagin, Chairman, Board of Veterans Appeals; H. L. McCoy, Director, Insurance Service; E. E. Odom, Solicitor; H. V. Stirling, Director, Vocational Rehabilitation Service; and Colonel L. H. Tripp, Director, Construction Service.

War Department: School of Military Government. Brigadier General E. R. W. McCabe, Commandant, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Background This School was founded in 1942 to train officers for future detail in connection with military government and liaison. The School is part of the War Department and is operated under the general supervision of the Provost Marshal General. It is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities The School is devoting its entire attention to training officers in the problems of administering reoccupied and enemy countries. The present program of the School calls for the training of a number of commissioned officers of the various branches of the Army of the United States in the grades of captain to lieutenant colonel, inclusive, during each twelve weeks' course. The present term began February 1, 1944. Authority for submitting applications for civil af-

fairs training and assignment was withdrawn by War Department orders effective December 15, 1943.

Personnel Brigadier General E. R. W. McCabe and the faculty of the School.

War Production Board. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, Social Security Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Background The War Production Board was created by Executive Order of January 16, 1942. The functions of the Board are: to exercise general direction over the war procurement and production program; to determine the policies, plans, procedures, and methods of the several federal departments, establishments, and agencies in respect to war procurement and production, including purchasing, contracting, specifications, and construction, and including conversion, requisitioning, plant expansion, and the financing thereof.

The Board operates under the general policy and direction of the Office of War Mobilization (*q.v.*). It is a part of the Office of Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President, and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities The activities of the War Production Board are more closely related to the adjustment of industry to the inevitable decline of war demands on our industrial economy than to postwar problems. Maintaining a close working relationship with the Armed Services and other procurement agencies, the War Production Board is making continuing studies of the use of productive resources, including materials, labor, and facilities for war purposes, and the alternative uses these resources might serve at such times as the war needs for them cease. Studies are also under way of the methods by which public controls over industry can be relaxed and finally removed consistently with the primary requirements of the war program.

The principal field of War Production Board activities is, of course, direction of our industrial production toward most expeditious winning of the war. Planning activities directed at the period of readjustment from war to peace are and must be a minor part of the Board's activities.

Personnel No specific organizational units or personnel of the Board are engaged primarily in the task of postwar planning.

Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace. Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, National Chairman and President, 1 East 57th Street, New York 22.

Background The Women's Action Committee (successor to the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, established in 1925) is a committee of individual women and women's organizations designed "to unite American women to work for full participation by the United States in international efforts to build a world of peace and justice under law." The Committee recognizes that women possess far greater political power to influence national and international policies than they have yet used. It was created to help women to meet their political responsibilities intelligently, effectively, and unitedly. The Committee is supported by membership dues and donations.

Activities The Committee is reaching into every community and Congressional district to mobilize women to help bring about a just and lasting peace. Members are urged: (1) to form local Women's Action Committees; (2) to encourage other women in their communities to join; (3) to attempt to influence local opinion through newspapers, radio, and public meetings; and (4) to write to their Senators and Congressmen when they receive a "Call to Action" from the Committee.

The Committee on Education for Lasting Peace, Research Associate of the Women's Action Committee, publishes a monthly bulletin, *Backlog for Action,* which presents background information and news of women's activities in the international field. Members are also supplied with simple, understandable information on immediate international issues.

Personnel The officers are: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, National Chairman; Mrs. Arthur Brin and Mary A. Dingman, Vice Chairmen; Margaret E. Burton, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. L. H. Fradkin, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Walter Hoving, Treasurer. Consultants include: Mildred Adams, Mrs. Vera Begg Conway, Vera Micheles Dean, Virginia Gildersleeve, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Anne O'Hare McCormick, Mrs. Burnett Mahon, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Dorothy Thompson, and Sarah Wambaugh.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: United States Section. Dorothy Detzer, National Secretary, 1734 F Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Background The Women's International League was established in April 1915 to promote that peace between nations, races, and classes which is based on justice and good will, to outlaw war, to substitute law for war, and to cooperate with women of all countries in carrying out the policies formulated at International Congresses of the League.

The League is an international organization which at its peak had sections in twenty-four countries and correspondents in thirty-three. Its international headquarters were at Geneva, Switzerland, with American headquarters in Washington, D. C. In the United States the organization has state and local branches and individual members. It is governed by a National Board which is elected by the entire membership, plus the chairmen of state branches and chairmen of the various committees. Its income is derived from membership fees and contributions.

Activities A substantial portion of the League's work is directly devoted to a program of education and action on international postwar problems. This work consists chiefly in fostering study groups on postwar plans, world government, race relations, etc. The League has published: World Government, by Olive Reddick, Philadelphia, 1941, 40 pp.; World Government and the Color Bar, Philadelphia, 1942, 4 pp.

Personnel Work of the various committees is carried on by volunteers. The Chairmen of the Committees are: Meta Riseman, Anti-Semitic Trends; Emma Bray, Civil Liberties; Elizabeth Lindemann, Cooperatives; Alice Gilman, Education; Heloise Brainerd, Inter-American Work; Dorothy Hommel, International Work; Gladys Walser, Japanese Relations; Jean Wilcox, Labor; Faye L. Mitchell, Minorities; Sadie D. St. Clair and Rachel Davis DuBois, Race Relations; and Olive Reddick, World Organization.

Woodrow Wilson Foundation: Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library. Mrs. Burnett Mahon, Executive Director, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18.

Background The Foundation was established in 1922, in recognition of the national and international services of Woodrow Wilson and has for its particular object the promotion of public welfare, the advancement of liberal thought, and the furtherance of peace through justice for the benefit of the people of the United States and of other nations. The funds of the Foundation were raised by popular subscription from 200,000 individuals throughout the country. In 1929 the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library was established around a nucleus of an important collection of League of Nations documents and has expanded into a well-rounded library of international affairs.

Activities The principal field of interest of both Foundation and Library is international relations. The Foundation distributes widely to schools, universities, libraries, organizations, and interested individuals material pertaining to international and postwar problems.

Early in 1942 the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library found itself the repository for ever-increasing collections of books and pamphlets in the postwar planning field. By gift and acquisition it has since developed a special section of several thousand books and pamphlets covering all fields of postwar planning. From the start it was decided to shelve the material separately and to create for it a separate catalogue for easy reference. Since pamphlet material on postwar planning is increasing daily, the collection naturally contains more pamphlets than books. An attempt is made to acquire all postwar planning reports and studies from this country and abroad, from public and private agencies. This postwar collection has now become one of the most comprehensive in the country.

Among the recent publications of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation available on request are:

Our Second Chance, quotations from prominent Americans showing the parallels of 1919 and today, compiled by Charlotte Burnett Mahon, January 1944, 55 pp.

Today's War — Tomorrow's World, address by Sumner Welles, Foreign Policy Association, October 16, 1943, 15 pp.

Twenty Questions on the League of Nations, compiled by Mrs. Harrison Thomas, revised edition, January 1944, 4 pp.

Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points: The Atlantic Charter's Eight Points: The United Nations Declaration: The Moscow Declaration: The Teheran Declaration, 1943, 8 pp.

World Organization: An Annotated Bibliography, compiled by Hans Aufricht, third revised edition, January 1944, 16 pp.

Personnel The policy and program of the Foundation and Library are determined by a Board of Directors, of which Arthur Sweetser is President. Mrs. Burnett Mahon is Executive Director; Harriet Van Wyck, Librarian; and Frank Barth, Reference Librarian.

World Citizens Association. Quincy Wright, Secretary, 84 East Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Background This Association was established in 1939: (1) to develop the world community's awareness of itself so that eventually a world order may be evolved in which races, nations, and cultural associations may be harmonized, thus reducing strife without eliminating variety; (2) to cultivate by all means in its power the habit of looking at problems from the world point of view; (3) as a means to these ends to promote objective studies of world problems and to disseminate information upon such subjects; and (4) to cooperate in all practicable ways with those persons and institutions whose objects are in harmony with the purpose of the organization. The Association is unincorporated and is supported by membership fees and regular donations.

Activities The Association is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems and devotes a major part of its attention to research and educational work in this field. Since the United States has been at war, the Association has focused its attention and work on the problems of international relations during and after the war, considering that the ways of attaining world citizenship will depend entirely on (1) a complete Allied victory, and (2) the kind of collective collaboration which will be developed along the lines already outlined during the war by the leaders of the United Nations in the Atlantic Charter and subsequent documents.

In April 1941 a conference of experts on international relations was convoked by the World Citizens Association at Lake Forest, Illinois. Its purpose was to examine the most important aspects of some of the problems which will confront the democratic countries during and after the war. Eight round-table sessions were devoted to the discussions which are presented in a volume entitled, The World's Destiny and the United States, edited by Henri Bonnet, 1941, 320 pp. The Association has also published three books on the problems of the United Nations by Henri Bonnet, The United Nations: What They Are; What They May Become, 1942, 100 pp.; The United Nations on the Way: Principles and Policies, 1942, 170 pp.; and Outlines of the Future: World Organization Emerging from the War, 1943, 128 pp.

The Student Council on World Citizenship has been formed under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Group of the World Citizens Association. The Council is devoting its full time to educational work among high school and college students on their responsibility in world affairs and the need of economic and political cooperation with other nations. It operates at the college, high school, and junior high school levels, and encourages regional organization and the formation of local student councils whose activities are directed by the national office of the Council.

Personnel Current work is carried on under the responsibility of the Executive Committee: Anita McCormick Blaine, Henri Bonnet, Edwin H. Cassels, Edwin R. Embree, and Quincy Wright.

World Federation, Inc., The. Ely Culbertson, Chairman, Board of Directors, 16A East 62d Street, New York 21.

Background Ely Culbertson founded The World Federation, Inc. in April 1942 for research and education in the international field. The organization is chartered by the State of New York as a nonprofit, nonpolitical membership corporation. It is supported solely by dues and contributions. Membership is open to individuals and to associations which agree to assist in carrying on the work and purposes of the organization. The members are represented by delegates at an annual convention. For the past several years, Mr. Culbertson has devoted himself to the creation of The World Federation Plan for achieving freedom from war.

Activities The object of the organization is to make known The World Federation Plan and gain adherents to it, in the hope that it will be adopted by the governments of the world.

The Plan, which is predicated on the defeat of the Axis, is designed so that it could be put into operation while the war is still going on, and it incorporates within itself the terms of peace. Eleven regional and economic units are envisioned, in which each nation delegates certain limited and specific powers to its Regional Federation which in turn, with the other Regional Federations, constitutes The World Federation. The authority to prohibit wars among nations and the right of manufacture and allocation of heavy and decisive weapons are the only powers delegated to The World Federation government which are enforceable by military means.

The heart of the Plan lies in its proposals for an international police force based on the new "Quota Force Principle" wherein both large nations and small contribute their quotas in a manner designed to make it virtually impossible for any nation or group of nations to become military

aggressors. The Quota Force mechanism is intended to prevent any dictator from seizing the national army (which is part of the world police) or from building armed forces equipped with decisive weapons.

Public introduction through an article in the *Reader's Digest,* February 1943, immediately preceded publication of The Summary of The World Federation, the first complete public presentation. The publication of the Summary was followed by Mr. Culbertson's Total Peace, which is regarded as the official textbook by The World Federation, Inc. Total Peace was designed not only as a complete and revised statement of the "Culbertson Plan" but to serve as a basis for discussion of the foreign policy of the United States.

The World Federation Bulletin, published monthly, carries news of the activities of the organization to its members. Individual members are organized into local chapters which conduct study and discussion groups in their locality, school, or college. A Study Group Guide is provided to assist group leaders.

Personnel Ely Culbertson, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, is the executive head of The World Federation, Inc. An active Advisory Board includes many prominent persons and represents a wide field of sympathetic interests and ideologies.

World Government Association. Mrs. Stanley P. Woodard, President, 1727 Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17.

Background The World Government Association was established in November 1940 to promote world government on democratic principles. It is a voluntary association supported by memberships and contributions.

Activities The Association is chiefly interested in an international program of education and action designed to promote public understanding and acceptance of world government. Composed of representatives of various national cultures, the Association is holding a series of conferences on postwar planning at the Hotel Pierre in New York. It is also seeking to organize local branches for discussion and suitable action and is circulating a petition to the President to call a World Conference in Washington. It has published a Handbook for International Forums, September 1942, 19 pp.

Personnel The officers of the Association are Mrs. Stanley P. Woodard, President; Nanabhoy H. Moos (India), Vice President; and Mrs. Maria C. Heldring Bye (Holland), Secretary and Treasurer. It has an International Committee representing thirty-two different national cultures.

World Peace Foundation. Leland M. Goodrich, Director, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

Background The World Peace Foundation was founded in 1910 to educate people to a full knowledge of the waste and destructiveness of war and of preparation for war, its evil effects on present social conditions and on the well-being of future generations; to promote international justice and the brotherhood of man; and generally by every practical means to promote peace and good will among all mankind. The Foundation is not a membership organization. It is governed by a board of trustees and was endowed by Edwin Ginn.

Activities For many years the Foundation has sought to increase public understanding of international problems by an objective presentation of the facts of international relations. This purpose is accomplished principally through its publications and by the maintenance of a Reference Service which furnishes on request information on current international problems. Recently, increased attention has been focused on American foreign relations by study groups organized for the consideration of important questions of foreign policy such as treatment of a defeated Germany, and the bases of peace in the Pacific area. Since the beginning of 1943, the Foundation has been engaged in close cooperation with the Universities Committee on Post-War International Problems (*q.v.*).

Publications of the Foundation include:

Documents on American Foreign Relations: Vol. I (January 1938—June 1939, 582 pp.), Vol. II (July 1939—June 1940, 875 pp.), Vol. III (July 1940—June 1941, 805 pp.), edited by S. Shepard Jones and Denys P. Myers; Vol. IV (July 1941—June 1942, 948 pp.), edited by Leland M. Goodrich with the collaboration of S. Shepard Jones and Denys P. Myers; Vol. V (July 1942—June 1943, approx. 850 pp.), edited by Leland M. Goodrich and Marie J. Carroll.

Pamphlet Series: America Looks Ahead, a series of short studies of important questions facing the United States in the field of foreign relations. The two latest numbers are The Future Economic Policy of the United States, by William Adams Brown, Jr., 1943, 101 pp.; and Collective Security:

The Why and How, by Joseph H. Ball, 1943, 63 pp.

The China of Chiang K'ai-shek: A Political Study, by Paul M. A. Linebarger, June 1941, 449 pp.

Far Eastern War: 1937–1941, by Harold S. Quigley, 1942, 369 pp.

The United States and the Far East: Certain Fundamentals of Policy, by Stanley K. Hornbeck, 1942, 100 pp.

Peace Aims and Post-War Planning, a selected and annotated bibliography, by Fawn M. Brodie, 1942.

War and Peace Aims of the United Nations, compiled and edited by Louise W. Holborn, 1943.

Personnel Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: Leland M. Goodrich, Director; Marie J. Carroll, Reference Librarian; and Robert J. Vernon, Research Assistant.

World Peaceways, Inc. J. Max Weis, Director of Research, 103 Park Avenue, New York 17.

Background World Peaceways, Inc. was established in 1931. Its present aims are to win the peace by advancing the Good Neighbor program and the Four Freedoms, expanding the constructive principles underlying the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration of Solidarity, and supporting President Roosevelt's efforts toward world organization, cooperation, and unity. It is a corporation governed by a board of directors and supported by individual contributions.

Activities World Peaceways directs attention to current problems on the domestic and international scene as well as to proposals for postwar organization and postwar activity, through biweekly radio programs. Special emphasis is being placed on the Adamic proposal as presented in his book, Two-Way Passage. Its work is largely educational, based on the researches of existing agencies and its own analysis of the news and literature from all parts of the world. Its field of study and education includes industrial and commercial as well as political and social issues.

World Peaceways presents network, regional, and local radio broadcasts and promotes its program through advertising. The organization is working on an advertising program at present centered on issues of group conflicts within the United States, such as labor and management, races, and religions. It publishes The World Observer, a weekly radio script; and World Peaceways Forum, a report of the complete discussion.

Yale Institute of International Studies. Frederick S. Dunn, Director, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Background The Yale Institute was established in 1935 to promote research and postgraduate training in the field of international relations. It is an unincorporated body financed by contributions from foundations and other sources, and governed by an Executive Committee consisting of Frederick S. Dunn, Arnold Wolfers, Percy E. Corbett, Jacob Viner, and William T. R. Fox.

Activities The Institute's research program is devoted primarily to studies designed to clarify contemporary problems in the foreign policy of the United States. The results of these studies are published as books by Harcourt, Brace and Company of New York City. Preliminary explorations of particular subjects are also made available to a limited mailing list as mimeographed memoranda for private distribution only.

The most important items on the program of the Institute at the present time are a comprehensive analysis of the possible sources of conflict between the United States and Great Britain and an evaluation of the role of Anglo-American leadership in the postwar world. Six memoranda have been issued dealing with various phases of this general subject.

Three books on the general problems of postwar policy are to be published in 1944. They are: Nicholas John Spykman, The Geography of the Peace; William T. R. Fox, The Super-Powers; and David Nelson Rowe, China Among the Powers. The future program of the Institute will develop these topics in detail and will also put emphasis on a study of the position of Soviet Russia in the postwar world.

The books already published are the following:

A. Whitney Griswold, The Far Eastern Policy of the United States, 1938, 530 pp.

George T. Davis, A Navy Second to None, 1940, 508 pp.

Arnold Wolfers, Britain and France Between Two Wars, 1940, 467 pp.

Nicholas John Spykman, America's Strategy in World Politics, 1942, 500 pp.

Samuel Flagg Bemis, The Latin American Policy of the United States, 1943, 470 pp.

Personnel The staff of the Institute includes, besides the members of the Executive Committee, the following: Research Associates: John B. Condliffe, Stephen B. Jones, Grayson Kirk, and David Nelson Rowe; Research Assistants: J. Hans Adler, Ann Beck, Annette Fox,

Bert F. Hoselitz, Helen R. Nicholl, Emily Rabe, and Katherine Sohler.

Young Men's Christian Associations, National Council of. Eugene E. Barnett, General Secretary, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17.

Background Young Men's Christian Associations are organized in 1,300 places in the United States, in cities and towns, on railroad systems, adjacent to army posts and naval reservations, and on college campuses, the first of them having been formed in 1851 following developments in Great Britain and on the European continent dating back to 1844. The American Associations are federated in a National Council and through it in a World Alliance (headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland). Particularly close working relations are maintained with the National Council of the YMCA's of Canada and an International Board directs the joint interests of the two councils in extending North American cooperation in personnel and financial support to YMCA movements in other countries. The World Alliance directs an extensive educational, recreational, and religious service to prisoners of war on both sides of the conflict.

YMCA's in the United States provide individual and group activities for a membership and total constituency of 2.5 million, among whom younger adults and older youth normally predominate. Twenty-five Associations conduct technical or junior colleges and vocational schools. Wartime programs among industrial workers and their families, and (through the United Service Organizations, Inc.) among members of the armed forces, have greatly increased the numbers served. The National Council is represented in the National Education-Recreation Council, the National Social Work Council, and various other religious, educational, and social-work bodies concerned with postwar community planning.

Activities Acting on behalf of the National Board, a Committee on Public Affairs, a Centennial Committee (to observe the original organization in London in 1844), a Research Council, and other groups are engaged in planning and promoting studies and program adjustments in local associations looking toward the postwar period: (1) adjusting normal programs to wartime and postwar needs; (2) strengthening vital religion and stimulating world thinking and action among the 2.5 million members and other participants; (3) creating a sense of responsibility for the new world order; and (4) providing guidance and re-education for youth during the demobilization and reconstruction period. Local YMCA's are, normally, related to community committees dealing with re-employment, guidance, and educational planning.

The world service program administered by the International Board maintained, at the outbreak of war, forty North American representatives in twenty-three countries. In view of the great changes taking place in relations between races and nations, and the sharpened conflict between Christian and pagan assumptions regarding the individual and society, the task of the YMCA in all of these countries has become greater than at any time in its history. Five advisory policy groups are therefore now planning adjustments to strengthen national YMCA movements abroad, studying principally: (1) national and regional objectives and practices; (2) spiritual, economic, and social changes in the world environment; (3) needs and opportunities in youth work in these fields, especially those emerging from the war; and (4) the relationships between government and private agencies engaged in social work and particularly in postwar service abroad.

Pertinent publications of the YMCA are as follows:

National Council Bulletin, National Board of YMCA monthly organ.

Postwar Concerns of the YMCA, Supplement to the *National Council Bulletin,* November 1943, 8 pp.

In War Time and After, Summary of Triennial Assembly of YMCA Secretaries, Paul M. Limbert, ed., May 1942, 200 pp.

War Service and the Peace-Time Program of the American YMCA, Reprint from YMCA Year Book for 1941, Owen E. Pence, ed., 1942, 160 pp.

Educating for Civic Responsibility, Paul M. Limbert, 1941, 137 pp.

Guide to Local YMCA Planning, Program Services, National Board, December 1943.

Christian Leadership and Tomorrow's World, Occasional Bulletin Number 8 in series on Citizenship and Public Affairs, Committee on Public Affairs, National Board, December 1941, 4 pp.

Personnel National Board: Ralph W. Harbison, Chairman, Pittsburgh; Jay A. Urice, Executive Secretary, New York; J. Edward Sproul, Program Executive, New York.

International Board: Cleveland E. Dodge, Chairman, New York; Frank V. Slack, Executive Secretary, New York.

Committee on Public Affairs: Archie E. McCrea, Chairman, Muskegon, Michigan; Paul M. Limbert, Secretary, New York.

Centennial Observance Committee: Thomas W. Graham, Chairman, Oberlin, Ohio; Roy Sorenson, Secretary, Chicago.

Research Council: S. Wirt Wiley, Chairman, New York; Owen E. Pence, Secretary, New York.

Advisory Policy Groups: Cleveland E. Dodge, Chairman, New York; Paul B. Anderson, Secretary, New York.

Young Womens Christian Associations of the United States of America, National Board of. Mrs. Harrison S. Elliott, General Secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22.

Background The Young Womens Christian Association had its origin in England in 1855. A similar movement was begun in 1858 in New York City. The legislative body of the American YWCA is the National Convention. The present national organization was created in 1906 with the National Board as its executive body. The purpose is "to unite in one body the YWCA's of the United States; to establish, develop and unify such associations; to participate in the work of the World's YWCA; to advance the physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of young women. . . ."

The Association in this country has a membership of more than 500,000 women and girls, representative of the varied groups in the community — business and industrial women, younger girls, students, home women, farm women, Negroes, American Indians, and the foreign-born — and about 3 million girls and women participate in its services. A major characteristic of the organization is that of diversity; its programs vary from the simplest kind of service in terms of providing housing and food to the most carefully developed group work along accepted modern lines. The central emphasis is on the development of the religious life of the individual and the building of a society in which Christian ideals of living may be realized as fully as possible.

At the present time in the United States there are 417 community Associations, 580 Associations of students in colleges and universities, 68 branches for Negro women and girls, 74 groups of American Indians, 13 International Institutes, and 409 Registered YWCA's in rural centers. The regular work of the National Board is financed through quota payments from local Associations, the gifts of individuals, and from earnings from endowment and revenue-producing program units.

Activities Every important unit of the National Board's work at home and abroad has had a postwar thread running through its program. To its regular work three special wartime programs have been added: (1) the USO Division of the YWCA, financed by the USO through the National War Fund, whereby the YWCA as one of six member agencies serves women and men in the armed forces and in war production plants; (2) the World Emergency and War Victims Program, financed through the National War Fund and the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction, which provides money and personnel to strengthen the war work of the YWCA overseas wherever women are in need of help — in the armed forces or the war industries of the United Nations or victims of the dislocations and horrors of war; and (3) the YWCA War Community Service, financed through appeals to war chests by American War Community Services, Inc., of which the YWCA is one of six member agencies. This service is developed for war industry communities where the need is great.

The Foreign Division as well as the war emergency services have helped the YWCA to work at reconstruction even in the midst of war. Leaders in other countries are planning the future of the organization regardless of what may have been its fate in this war, and they look to the American YWCA to carry forward its peacetime and wartime program into the period of liberation and peace. The American Association will develop its reconstruction service overseas as a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. It hopes to send a few carefully selected and specially equipped women to serve in the early rehabilitation period and to help restore the YWCA in countries where property has been destroyed, leadership rendered inactive, and its program discontinued or severely modified. Its postwar program overseas will be guided by the spiritual purposes on which the organization is founded. It will operate within the framework of the World's YWCA and it will try to exert an influence in behalf of the greater unity of all peoples.

A periodical, *The Womans Press,* is published monthly by the national organization. Articles and reports published by the Womans Press include:

A series under the title, Christian Bases for a New World Society, includes:

The Democracy We Defend, by Elizabeth Herring, 29 pp.

Faith for Reconstruction, by Rose Terlin, 42 pp.

The Family, Covenant With Posterity, by Grace Loucks Elliott, 52 pp.

Toward International Organization, by Margaret E. Burton, 1943, 74 pp.

Other publications include:

Women Behind Barbed Wire: Service given by the YWCA around the World to Interned Women, compiled by Marion Dudley, World's YWCA, 1944, 32 pp.

Emergency Services, a statement of services rendered overseas during and following World War I, Foreign Division, National Board, 1943, 29 pp.

Annual Report of National Board, 1943, 36 pp.

Personnel World's YWCA: Ruth Rouse, President; Ruth F. Woodsmall, General Secretary.

National Board, YWCA of the USA: Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, President; Mrs. Harrison S. Elliott, General Secretary.

Foreign Division: Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, Chairman; Sarah S. Lyon, Executive Secretary.

World Emergency and War Victims Fund: Margaret E. Forsyth, Chairman; Mrs. Claire Major, Secretary.

Public Affairs Committee: Emily G. Hickman, Chairman; Elsie D. Harper, Secretary.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

STATE PLANNING AND POSTWAR PLANNING ORGANIZATIONS*

Alabama

Alabama State Planning Board. Governor Chauncey Sparks, Chairman; W. O. Dobbins, Jr., Director, 711 High Street, Room 304, Montgomery.

Alabama Emergency Finance Corporation. Governor Chauncey Sparks, Chairman, Montgomery.

Arizona

Arizona Resources and Planning Board. Hal Mitchell, Executive Secretary, State House, Phoenix.

Arkansas

Arkansas State Planning Board. Governor Homer M. Adkins, Honorary Chairman; Ben H. Wooten, Chairman, Room 344, State Capitol, Little Rock.

Arkansas Economic Council. C. Hamilton Moses, President; L. A. Henry, Secretary, Room 344, State Capitol, Little Rock.

California

California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission. Charles H. Purcell, Chairman; Alexander R. Heron, Director of Reconstruction and Reemployment, 631 J Street, Room 300, Sacramento.

Colorado

Colorado State Planning Commission. Nate C. Warren, Chairman; El Roy Nelson, Director, 130 State Building, Denver.

Connecticut

Connecticut Development Commission. Willard B. Rogers, Chairman; Sidney A. Edwards, Managing Director, State Office Building, Hartford.

Connecticut Post-War Planning Board. Charles Seymour, Chairman, Yale University, New Haven.

Delaware

Delaware State Post-War Planning Committee. Dr. M. A. Tarumianz, Chairman, Farnhurst.

District of Columbia

District of Columbia National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Major General U. S. Grant, 3d, Chairman; A. E. Demaray, Acting Executive Officer, 7013 Interior Building, Washington.

Florida

Florida Economic Advancement Council. Governor Spessard Holland, Chairman; W. D. Outman, Executive Director, State Capitol, Tallahassee.

Florida State Planning Board. C. B. Treadway, Chairman; Dewey B. Hooten, Executive Secretary, P. O. Box 149, Tallahassee.

Georgia

Georgia Agricultural and Industrial Development Board. L. Vaughan Howard, Executive Director, Room 421–422, State Office Building, Atlanta.

Idaho

Idaho State Planning Board. Otto P. Hoebel, Chairman; Joe D. Wood, Executive Secretary, State Capitol Building, Boise.

Illinois

Illinois Postwar Planning Commission. Anderson Pace, Chairman; Oscar Nelson, Executive Secretary, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago.

Indiana

Indiana Economic Council. Stephen C. Noland, Chairman; Raymond L. Pike, Director, 609-12 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis.

Iowa

Iowa Post-War Rehabilitation Commission. Don Berry, Chairman; Barr Keshlear, Executive Secretary, Office of the Governor, Des Moines.

Kansas

Kansas Legislative Council. Lieutenant Governor Jess D. Denious, Chairman; F. H. Guild, Director of Research Department, State House, Topeka.

Kansas State Planning Board. Senator C. I. Moyer, Chairman; H. R. Miller, Executive Officer, 801 Harrison, Topeka.

Kansas Industrial Development Commission.

* *Source:* Planning and Post-War Planning — State Organizations, published by the American Society of Planning Officials, September 1943 with additions and corrections as of May 1944.

Richard W. Robbins, Chairman; William E. Long, Secretary-Director, 801 Harrison, Topeka.

Kentucky

Governor's Cabinet: State Planning Commission. Governor Simeon S. Willis, Chairman; Ralph A. Homan, Executive Secretary, Frankfort.

Louisiana

Louisiana Department of Public Works, Planning Section. William G. Zetzmann, Chairman; C. Carter Brown, Chief of Planning Section, Capitol Building, Baton Rouge.

Louisiana Economic Development Committee. Edgar B. Stern, Chairman; Caye A. Nelson, Executive Director, 921 Canal Building, New Orleans.

Maine

Maine Development Commission. Harold N. Hanold, Chairman; Harry J. O'Brien, Director of Post-War Planning, State House, Augusta.

Maryland

Maryland State Planning Commission. Abel Wolman, Chairman; I. Alvin Pasarew, Director, Latrobe Hall, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Commission on Post-War Reconstruction and Development. Roy Barton White, Chairman; I. Alvin Pasarew, Secretary, B. & O. Building, Baltimore.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts State Planning Board. Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman, 11 Beacon Street, Boston.

Post-War Rehabilitation Commission. Senator Joseph F. Francis, Chairman; Paul Ryan, Secretary, State House, Boston.

Committee on Post-War Readjustment. Melvin T. Copeland, Chairman; James W. Culliton, Executive Director, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Emergency Public Works Commission. Henry Lefavour, Chairman; Hall Nichols, Secretary, 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Post-War Highway Commission. Senator Harris F. Richardson, Chairman, State House, Boston.

Michigan

Michigan State Planning Commission. Eugene B. Elliott, Chairman; Don C. Weeks, Director, Room 202A, State Office Building, Lansing.

Minnesota

Minnesota Resources Commission. James Ford Bell, Chairman; J. W. Clark, Executive Secretary, 624 State Office Building, St. Paul.

Mississippi

Mississippi Board of Development. E. O. Spencer, Chairman; W. T. Helms, Director, 1609 Tower Building, Jackson.

Missouri

Missouri State Department of Resources and Development. D. Howard Doane, Chairman, State Office Building, Jefferson City.

Montana

Montana State Planning Board — State Water Conservation Board. D. P. Fabrick, Chairman; Fred E. Buck, Secretary, Armory Building, Helena.

Nebraska

Nebraska Advisory Defense Committee. Governor Dwight Griswold, Chairman; C. H. Rhoades, Secretary and Coordinator, State Capitol, Lincoln.

Nevada

Nevada State Planning Board. Robert A. Allen, Chairman; B. C. Hartung, Secretary, State Highway Building, Carson City.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission. Fred Engelhardt, Chairman; Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Executive Director, State Office Building, Concord.

Council on Postwar Planning and Rehabilitation. Arthur E. Moreau, Chairman; Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Secretary, State Office Building, Concord.

New Jersey

New Jersey State Planning Board. Charles P. Messick, Chairman; E. Thelma Metcalf, Acting Secretary, 190 West State Street, Trenton.

Commission on Postwar Economic Welfare. Senator Howard Eastwood, Chairman; Milton Mann, Secretary, 1060 Broad Street, Newark.

New Mexico

New Mexico State Planning Board. R. R. Hinkle, Chairman; Vincent J. Jaeger, Executive Director, 122 Capitol Street, Santa Fe.

New York

New York Bureau of Planning: Division of Commerce. M. P. Catherwood, Commissioner, Division of Commerce; G. B. Robinson, Director, Bureau of Planning, State Office Building, Albany.

Postwar Public Works Planning Commission. John E. Burton, Chairman; Holden A. Evans, Jr., Executive Secretary, State Office Building, Albany.

North Carolina

North Carolina State Planning Board. Collier Cobb, Jr., Chairman; Felix A. Grisette, Managing Director, 246 State Office Building, Raleigh.

North Dakota

North Dakota Post-War Planning Board. E. F. Riley, Chairman; A. M. Paulson, Executive Secretary, The Capitol, Bismarck.

North Dakota Water Conservation Commission. Fred G. Orr, Acting Secretary, Capitol Building, Bismarck.

Ohio

Ohio Post-War Program Commission. Lieutenant Governor Paul M. Herbert, Chairman; Capitol Building, Columbus.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board. E. W. Smartt, Chairman; Al Cook, Secretary, State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma State Post-War Planning Commission. K. S. Adams, Chairman and Director, 531 State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City.

Oregon

Oregon Committee on Post War Readjustment and Development. Victor P. Morris, Chairman; John W. Kelly, Executive Director, 206 State Capitol Building, Salem.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania State Planning Board. Floyd Chalfant, Chairman; F. A. Pitkin, Executive Director, Room 129, Capitol Building, Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania Post-War Planning Commission. Mark S. James, Executive Director, Room 401, Capitol Building, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island State Planning Board. Robert F. Shepard, Chairman; Frank M. O'Donnell, Acting Director of State Planning, 1051 North Main Street, Providence.

South Carolina

South Carolina State Planning Board. Robert L. Sumwalt, Chairman; F. E. Lawrence, Director, 100 Calhoun State Office Building, Columbia.

Preparedness-for-Peace Commission. Governor Olin D. Johnston, Chairman; Ralph Tuten, Executive Director, Wade Hampton State Office Building, Columbia.

South Dakota

South Dakota Natural Resources Development Commission. Governor M. Q. Sharpe, Chairman, Pierre.

South Dakota Advisory Resources Board. A. B. Calahan, Chairman, South Dakota State College, Brookings.

Tennessee

Tennessee State Planning Commission. P. D. Houston, Chairman; R. A. Larrabee, Executive Director, 408 State Office Building, Nashville.

Texas

Texas Post-War Economic Planning Commission. Ernest J. Boyett, Executive Secretary, Executive Department, Austin.

Utah

Utah State Publicity and Industrial Development Commission. A. S. Brown, Chairman; Ora Bundy, Director of Postwar Planning, State Capitol, Salt Lake City.

Vermont

Vermont State Planning Board. Willard H. Smith, Chairman; Philip Shutler, Director, State Capitol, Montpelier.

Virginia

Virginia State Planning Board. Francis Pendleton Gaines, Chairman; Raymond V. Long, Director, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond.

Washington

Washington State Planning Council. B. H. Kizer, Chairman; P. Hetherton, Executive Officer, 404 Transportation Building, Olympia.

State Committee for Post-Victory Employment. J. N. Emerson, Chairman; Frank S. McWilliams and Ben Erlichman, Executive Vice Chairmen, 404 Transportation Building, Olympia.

West Virginia

West Virginia State Planning Board. C. R. Orton, Chairman; James F. Ferry, Executive Secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin State Planning Board. Acting Governor Walter S. Goodland, Chairman; M. W. Torkelson, Executive Officer and Secretary, 300 State Office Building, Madison.

Wisconsin Joint Legislative Interim Committee on Post-War Planning. William A. Freehoff, Chairman; Alfred R. Ludvigsen, Secretary, Route 1, Hartland.

Wyoming

Wyoming State Planning and Water Conservation Board. Governor Lester C. Hunt, President, ex officio; George O. Houser, Executive Secretary, 213 Capitol Building, Cheyenne.

Appendix B

INDEX OF PERSONNEL

Abell, Dr. Irvin, 17
Abramovitch, Raphael, 14
Abrams, Irwin, 11
Acheson, Dean, 59
Ackerman, Adolph J., 19
Adams, K. S., 123
Adams, Mildred, 111
Adams, Quincy, 35
Adams, R. R., 16, 78
Adkins, Homer M., 121
Adler, J. Hans, 115
Adorno, Theodore W., 56
A'Hearn, L. W., 50
Alderson, Wroe, 57
Aldrich, Winthrop W., 59
Alfaro, Ricardo J., 15
Alfred, Helen, 29, 30
Allan, W. D. M., 94
Allen, Dr. Arthur W., 17
Allen, Robert A., 122
Allport, Gordon W., 81
Almond, Nina, 53
Altschul, Frank, 83
Alves, H. F., 46
Amidon, Edna, 46
Amory, Robert, 39
Anderson, Sir Alan, 59
Anderson, Benjamin M., 103
Anderson, Dewey, 57
Anderson, Joseph P., 6, 7
Anderson, Paul B., 117
Anderson, William, 57
Angell, Ernest, 39
Angell, Norman, 52
Appley, Lawrence A., 16
Archer, Laird W., 88
Ardenne, R., 25
Armstrong, Hamilton Fish, 41
Armstrong, Robert H., 110
Arney, C. E., Jr., 70
Ascoli, Max, 57
Ashton, Raymond J., 12
Ashworth, Robert A., 76
Atkinson, Henry A., 29
Aufricht, Hans, 112
Austin, Warren R., 97
Avnet, Helen H., 68
Aydelotte, Frank, 107

Babcock, F. M., 94
Bache, Louise Franklin, 78
Bacher, Edward L., 28
Backman, Jules, 25
Bailey, E. G., 20
Bailey, Frazer A., 16, 78
Bailey, George, 24
Baker, Lisle, Jr., 76
Baldwin, Hanson, 41
Baldwin, Roger, 92
Ball, Joseph H., 97, 115
Ballard, William H., 109
Ballif, Louis S., 102
Bane, Frank, 40, 41
Banker, B. A., 99
Banks, W. Foster, 32
Banner, Warren M., 87
Barakat, George M., 15
Barber, Colonel A. B., 28
Baribeau, Henry N., 99
Barker, G. S., 29
Barkley, Alben W., 97
Barnard, Boyd T., 73
Barnett, Eugene E., 116
Barnett, H. G., 43
Barr, Stringfellow, 47
Barrett, Leslie, 11
Barth, Frank, 112
Bartholomew, Harland, 110
Bartlett, Harriett, 7
Barton, Major Walter E., 82
Baruch, Bernard M., 89, 90
Basch, Antonin, 109
Bataille, Emile C., 37, 95
Bates, M. Searle, 29
Bates, Sanford, 108
Bateson, Gregory, 53, 54
Batt, William L., 20, 37, 85
Baylis, Charles A., 109
Beam, Lura, 8
Bean, Louis, 26
Beardslee, Louis B., 99
Beck, Ann, 115
Becker, Neal Dow, 80
Beckhart, Benjamin H., 23
Beckjord, W. C., 12
Beebee, A. M., 12
Behling, Burton N., 25
Bell, James Ford, 122
Bell, Spurgeon, 61
Bemis, Samuel Flagg, 115
Benedict, Libby, 13
Benedict, Ruth, 54
Bennett, Merrill K., 49, 50
Bennett, Wendell C., 42
Benoit-Smullyan, Emile, 63
Benton, William, 37
Bergelin, John O., 45
Berle, Adolf A., Jr., 91, 100
Berry, Don, 121
Best, Ella, 17
Beston, Edgar, 24
Beverage, Albion P., 77
Bidwell, Percy W., 41
Bigge, George E., 46
Bigger, Frederick, 44
Bill, Edgar L., 70
Bisson, T. A., 55
Blaine, Anita McCormick, 113
Blaisdell, Donald C., 100
Blake, Dr. Francis G., 17
Blanchard, F. S., 95
Blandford, John B., Jr., 79
Blauch, Lloyd E., 46
Bloch, Kurt, 102
Bloomberg, Lawrence N., 44
Blucher, Walter H., 20, 21
Bodman, Henry E., 24
Boeckel, Florence Brewer, 76, 92
Bogart, Ernest L., 30
Boggs, Samuel W., 100
Bonnet, Henri, 113
Borchard, Edwin, 30
Borella, Victor, 88
Bortz, Dr. Edward L., 17
Boudreau, Dr. Frank G., 66
Bowen, E. R., 38, 39
Bowen, Howard R., 35
Bowers, John C., 73
Bowman, Isaiah, 41, 43, 94, 99
Bowser, Henry R., 45
Boyd, William R., Jr., 92
Boyett, Ernest J., 123
Bradford, Ralph, 27
Bradley, Phillips, 22
Brainerd, Heloise, 112
Brandt, Karl, 50
Braunthal, Alfred, 14
Bray, Emma, 112
Brecht, Arnold, 56, 57
Breed, Dr. William B., 17
Breining, H. W., 110
Brent, Theodore, 16
Brewster, John W., 4
Brewster, Ralph O., 97
Brin, Mrs. Arthur, 111
Brinker, P. M., 73

Brodie, Fawn M., 115
Brookings, Major W. DuB., 29
Brooks, Howard L., 104
Brophy, John, 38
Broughton, C. F., 39
Brown, A. S., 123
Brown, C. Carter, 122
Brown, Francis J., 10
Brown, Harvey, 11
Brown, James L., 35
Brown, John A., 92
Brown, Norbert, 76
Brown, Philip Marshall, 18
Brown, William Adams, Jr., 114
Browne, Harold F., 80
Bruman, A. J., 94
Brunauer, Esther Caukin, 8
Bruner, Jerome S., 89
Brunot, Helen, 7
Bryson, Lyman, 54
Buck, Fred E., 122
Buck, Pearl S., 92
Buckley, James L., 4
Buell, Raymond Leslie, 102
Buie, T. S., 4
Bull, E. Myron, 78
Bullard, R. D., 20
Bullis, Harry A., 69
Bundy, Ora, 123
Bunn, E. B., 22
Burbach, George M., 70
Burch, Glen, 31
Burden, William A. M., 41
Burgess, E. W., 108
Burns, Arthur F., 74
Burns, Eveline M., 8
Burr, Susan S., 45
Burton, Harold H., 97, 104
Burton, John E., 122
Burton, Margaret E., 111, 118
Butler, Harold, 57
Butler, Nicholas Murray, 26, 27
Buttenheim, Harold S., 76
Bye, Maria C. Heldring, 114
Byrnes, James F., 89

Cadman, Paul F., 9
Cahill, Edward A., 104
Cairns, Andrew, 106
Calahan, A. B., 123
Caldwell, Harry B., 79
Cale, Edward G., 100
Calhoun, Don, 11
Call, Mabel Soule, 18
Callicott, H. M., 99
Campbell, Kenneth H., 78
Campbell, Mary I., 17
Campos, Francisco, 91
Cantril, Hadley, 81, 89
Capper, Arthur, 108
Carlson, William H., 15
Carmichael, G. T., 22
Carner, Lucy, 7
Carpenter, Herbert L., 32
Carr, Eugene, 70
Carr, Robert M., 100
Carr, William G., 42
Carroll, Marie J., 114, 115
Carroll, Mitchell B., 9, 41
Carson, William J., 74
Carter, Edward C., 55
Carter, Isabel G., 7
Carter, Leyton E., 38
Cartwright, Morse A., 30, 31
Casey, Evelyn, 58
Cassels, Edwin H., 113
Cates, Alvin B., 99
Catherwood, M. P., 122
Catt, Carrie Chapman, 111
Catudal, Honoré Marcel, 100
Caywood, R. B., 70
Chalfant, Floyd, 123
Chamberlain, Ray, 73
Champsaur, Gwennyd, 104
Chapman, E. A., 35
Chapman, John H., 66
Chase, H. W., 107
Chase, Stuart, 92, 103
Cheek, Mary Ashby, 22
Cherkos, Shirley, 66
Cherrington, Ben M., 81
Chester, Harry M., 7
Childe, C. E., 25
Childs, John, 11
Chlepner, B. F., 25
Chow, S. R., 55
Churchill, Henry S., 76
Clapper, Mrs. Raymond, 92
Clark, Evans, 103
Clark, J. W., 122
Clark, Major O. W., 110
Clark, Walter M., 82
Clement, Rufus E., 22, 30
Clinchy, Everett R., 76
Clothier, R. C., 22
Clough, Shepard B., 98
Coake, Ansley J., 65
Cobb, Collier, Jr., 123
Cochrane, Doris H., 78
Cockrell, Ewing, 107, 108
Coe, V. Frank, 50
Cohee, Melville, 4
Cohen, Morris R., 13
Cohn, Saul, 86
Coil, E. J., 83
Colcord, Joanna C., 95
Colgate, S. Bayard, 71
Collado, Emilio G., 100
Coller, Dr. Frederick A., 17
Collins, Henry B., Jr., 43
Colm, Gerhard, 26, 57
Colmer, William M., 53
Colton, Herbert S., 44
Comer, Hugh M., 39
Compton, Wilson, 21
Concannon, C. C., 35
Condliffe, John B., 27, 57, 59, 115
Cone, Herman, 39
Connally, Tom, 97
Connolly, R. E., 23
Connor, Mary B., 82
Conway, Vera Begg, 111
Cook, Al, 123
Cook, C. R., 82
Cook, Katherine M., 46
Coons, Arthur G., 22, 57
Cooper, Jere, 53
Copeland, Melvin T., 122
Corbett, Percy E., 15, 115
Corwin, Norman, 40
Costa, Luis A. Podesta, 91
Coudert, Frederick R., 9
Cowan, J. M., 43
Cowles, Willard B., 9
Cox, Oscar, 50
Coyle, Grace L., 7
Craig, David R., 18, 19
Cramer, Stuart W., 39
Crandell, Barrett L., 32
Crane, Jacob, 79
Crane, John B., 35
Crane, Robert T., 98
Crawford, Frederick C., 37
Crawford, Schuyler, 73
Creviston, Russell G., 94
Crocker, Gertrude L., 92
Crowder, Walter F., 35
Crowley, Leo T., 50
Crozier, F. H., 30
Cruikshank, Russell V., 32
Crum, W. L., 74
Culbertson, Ely, 113, 114
Cullerton, John, 99
Culliton, James W., 122
Cummings, O. Sam, 62
Currie, Lauchlin B., 50

D'Agostino, P., 73
Dallas, Allen W., 6
Dalton, N. N., 23
Danstedt, Rudolph, 7
Davenport, Donald H., 63
David, Donald K., 37
David, Paul T., 26
Davies, A. Powell, 47
Davies, Clarence E., 20
Davis, Chester C., 37
Davis, George T., 115
Davis, John W., 41, 108
Davis, Joseph S., 49, 50
Davis, Kingsley, 89
Davis, Malcolm W., 27
Davis, Norman H., 99
Dawson, Joe M., 3
Dean, Vera Micheles, 52, 111

Dearing, Charles L., 25
de Burke, Ana del Pulgar, 92
Deimel, Henry L., Jr., 68
Delahanty, T. W., 35
de los Rios, Fernando, 57
del Rio, Feliz Nieto, 91
del Vayo, J. Alvarez, 15, 52
Demaray, A. E., 121
de Neufville, Celine Rott, 104
Denike, George, 14
Denious, Jess D., 121
Dennett, Raymond E., 55
Dennis, Samuel, 79
Dennison, Eleanor E., 80
Deperon, Paul, 66
Detzer, Dorothy, 111
deVos, A. R., 82
Dewey, Charles S., 53
Dewey, John, 108
Dewhurst, J. Frederic, 57, 103
deWolf, Francis Colt, 100
Dexter, Elisabeth A., 104
Dexter, Robert C., 104
Diebold, William, Jr., 41
Diez, William E., 41
Dingman, Mary A., 111
Dirks, Dietrich, 70
Doane, D. Howard, 122
Dobbins, W. O., Jr., 121
Dodd, Alvin E., 15
Dodge, Cleveland E., 116, 117
Doherty, R. E., 20
Dolivet, Louis, 52
Domeratzky, Louis, 35
Domke, Martin, 55
Donaldson, Anne Talbot, 30
Dorfman, Ben D., 102
Douglas, Mary Peacock, 15
Douglas, Percy L., 88
Dowling, Noel T., 15
Doyle, Thomas, 76
Drake, Colonel J. F., 80
Draper, Earle S., 44
Draper, Dr. Warren F., 17
Dreyfus-Barney, Laura, 58
Drury, Newton B., 58
Dubinsky, David, 11, 14
Dublin, Louis, 82
DuBois, Rachel Davis, 112
Duckles, Ed, 11
Dudley, Marion, 118
Duer, J. V. B., 23
Duffus, Ursula H., 106
Duggan, Stephen, 107
Duker, Abraham G., 13
Dulles, John Foster, 43
Dunbar, Ralph M., 46
Dunham, Arthur, 11
Dunham, Brigadier General George C., 88
Dunn, Frederick S., 115
Dunn, James C., 99
Durant, Kenneth, 15
Dye, Alexander V., 16, 78

Eagleton, Clyde, 57
East, Robert A., 41
Eastwood, C. W., 82
Eastwood, Howard, 122
Eaton, Captain William E., 17
Eby, Kermit, 38
Eccles, Marriner S., 44
Edlund, Roscoe C., 23
Edmiston, Henry, 45
Edwards, Dean G., 19
Edwards, James H., 35
Edwards, Sidney A., 121
Eichelberger, Clark M., 35, 36, 66, 104
Elfenbein, Elsie, 92, 93
Ellickson, Katherine Pollak, 38
Ellingston, John R., 15
Elliott, Eugene B., 122
Elliott, F. F., 4
Elliott, Grace Loucks (Mrs. Harrison S.), 117, 118
Ellis, Howard S., 103
Elsas, Norman, 39
Elting, Victor, 104
Ely, Mary L., 78
Emanuel, Victor, 32
Embree, Edwin R., 54, 133
Emerson, Dr. Haven, 104
Emerson, J. N., 123
Emmerich, Herbert, 44
Engelhardt, Fred, 122
Epstein, Max, 37
Erlichman, Ben, 123
Ettinger, Rose, 58
Evans, Austin P., 31
Evans, Holden A., Jr., 122
Evans, Jane, 82, 83
Everett, Guerra, 35
Everts, William P., 63, 95
Ezekiel, Mordecai, 4

Fabrick, D. P., 122
Fagley, Richard M., 29, 83
Fahs, Charles H., 51
Fair, Harold, 70
Fairbank, H. S., 48
Fakler, Herman, 68, 69
Falconer, Douglas P., 81
Falk, Alfred T., 3
Farley, Edward P., 16, 32, 78
Farmer, James L., Jr., 48
Farquharson, Mary U., 48
Farrier, Clarence, 79
Feltis, Hugh, 70
Fennelly, John F., 36, 37
Fenton, W. N., 43
Fenwick, Charles G., 91
Ferguson, Abner H., 43
Ferguson, Homer, 97
Ferry, James F., 123
Field, Harry H., 81
Field, Louise, 103
Field, Noel, 104
Finch, George A., 26, 27
Fischer, Julius, 55
Fischer, Karl W., 23
Fish, Hamilton, 53
Fisher, Edgar J., 83
Fisher, Harold H., 52, 53
Fisher, Ruth, 82
Fitzpatrick, F. Stuart, 28, 37, 38
Flanders, R. E., 20, 37
Fleddérus, Mary L., 95
Fleming, Ned N., 70
Fletcher, C. Scott, 37
Fletcher, R. V., 22, 23
Flint, James, 40
Fogarty, John E., 53
Follin, J. W., 93
Folsom, Marion B., 28, 37, 53
Foote, Caleb, 48
Ford, Irene L., 48
Foreman, H. E., 21, 22
Forman, Dr. Douglas N., 51
Forsyth, Margaret E., 118
Forward, Alexander, 11
Fowler, Frederick H., 19
Fowler, Henry P., 28
Fowler, Sherleigh G., 106
Fowler, William A., 100
Fox, Annette, 115
Fox, French, 70
Fox, William T. R., 115
Fradkin, Mrs. L. H., 111
Francis, Joseph F., 122
Francisco, Don, 88
Franck, Louis, 25
Frank, Lawrence K., 54, 75
Franklin, Esther Cole, 8
Fraser, William, 70
Freehoff, William A., 123
Freeman, Harrop A., 90, 91
Fried, Arthur, 104
Friedrich, William F., 57
Fry, Varian, 13
Fulton, Hugh, 97
Furness, J. W., 25

Gager, Curtis H., 37
Gaines, Francis Pendleton, 123
Gainsbrugh, Martin R., 80
Galbreath, John W., 72
Gallagher, Hubert R., 41
Galloway, Eilene, 67
Gallup, George A., 41
Gamble, Guy C., 53
Gardel, Luis Delgado, 91
Gardner, Walter R., 45
Garfield, Frank R., 45
Garnett, Anatole J., 24
Gay, Edwin F., 41

Gayer, Arthur, 41
Gaylord, Robert, 71
Gebhardt, Guy, 11
George, Walter F., 97
Gerbi, A., 63
Gerig, O. Benjamin, 100
Gerschenkron, Alexander, 109
Gibbons, Ray, 40
Gifford, Charles L., 53
Gilbert, Milton, 35
Gildersleeve, Virginia, 111
Gillin, John J., Jr., 70
Gilman, Alice, 112
Gilmore, Ella Louise, 82
Ginna, R. E., 12
Givens, Willard E., 107
Givner, Joseph, 16
Goff, John H., 25
Golden, Clinton S., 14, 38, 83
Golden, Nathan D., 35
Goldenson, Samuel H., 30
Goldenweiser, E. A., 44
Goldstein, Anatole, 55
Goodland, Walter S., 123
Goodrich, Carter, 41, 43
Goodrich, Leland M., 108, 109, 114, 115
Goodykoontz, Bess, 46
Gorrell, Colonel Edgar S., 5
Goss, Albert S., 78, 79
Gottschalk, Max, 13
Gottschall, Andrew W., 76
Gove, Gladys F., 78
Grady, Henry F., 16, 30, 65, 78
Graf, John E., 43
Graham, Dr. Evarts A., 17
Graham, Thomas W., 117
Grajdanzev, Andrew J., 55
Granger, Graham, 20
Granger, Lester B., 86, 87
Grant, Major General U. S., 3d, 121
Graves, Mortimer, 43
Gray, Chester H., 79
Gray, Richard, 11
Green, John, 14
Green, William, 10, 14
Greene, Arthur M., Jr., 20
Greenwood, C. E., 42
Greer, Guy, 110
Gregg, Dr. Alan, 17
Griffin, A. L., 70
Griffith, Dr. C. M., 17
Griffith, Ernest S., 66
Griffith, Colonel Paul H., 96
Grisette, Felix A., 123
Griswold, A. Whitney, 115
Griswold, Dwight, 122
Groves, Harold M., 74
Groves, John, 6
Guild, F. H., 121
Gulick, Edward, 91
Gunnarson, Arthur B., 29
Gurland, A. R. L., 56
Guthe, Carl E., 42
Guthe, Otto E., 100

Haas, George C., 102
Haase, Paul, 38
Hadsel, Winifred Nelson, 52
Hahn, Lew, 86
Haight, P. M., 70
Halasi, Albert, 14
Hale, Hal H., 19
Haley, Bernard F., 100
Hall, Bernard V., 24
Hall, Cameron P., 93
Hall, Lieutenant Colonel Robert B., 43
Hallam, Oscar, 108
Halley, Rudolph, 97
Halloran, J. J., 78
Halpern, Ben, 55
Hambidge, Gove, 106
Hamburger, L., 25
Hamilton, Gordon, 7
Hamilton, Walton, 57
Hancock, John M., 89, 90
Hankin, G. T., 106
Hanold, Harold N., 122
Hansen, Alvin H., 41, 45, 57, 103, 110
Hanson, Edith, 105
Harberler, Gottfried, 65
Harbison, Ralph W., 116
Hardesty, Paul L., 29
Hardy, Charles O., 25, 45
Harley, Herbert, 108
Harper, Elsie D., 118
Harriman, Mrs. J. Borden, 52, 111
Harris, Basil, 16, 78
Harris, David, 100
Harris, S. E., 49
Harrison, George M., 11, 14
Harrison, Shelby M., 95
Hartford, Ernest, 20
Hartung, B. C., 122
Hatch, Carl A., 97
Hauntz, Ray G., 73
Hawk, Emory Q., 63
Hawkins, Edward R., 35
Hawkins, Harry C., 100
Hayden, Carl, 97
Hayes, Marion, 63
Hedges, Marion H., 83
Heinz, Bernard, 99
Heller, Sipa, 54
Helms, W. T., 122
Heningburg, Alphonse, 87
Henry, Hall M., 12
Henry, L. A., 121
Henry, R. S., 23
Henry, Robert E., 39
Henry, S. Arthur, 81
Henry, S. T., 85
Henson, Edwin R., 4
Hepbron, James M., 108
Herbert, Paul M., 123
Hering, Hollis W., 51
Herlihy, Elisabeth M., 122
Heron, Alexander R., 121
Herring, Elizabeth, 117
Herring, Pendleton, 98
Hershey, Major General Lewis B., 96
Herskovits, Melville J., 43
Hetherton, P., 123
Hevesi, Eugene, 13
Hickman, Emily G., 36, 83, 118
Higdon, E. K., 51
Hilbert, Hortense, 82
Hildreth, Melvin D., 104
Hilgerdt, Folke, 66
Hill, Martin, 65, 66
Hiller, A. D., 110
Hilts, H. E., 48
Himmelfarb, Milton, 13
Hinder, Eleanor, 55
Hines, Brigadier General Frank T., 90, 110
Hinkle, R. R., 122
Hinrichs, A. F., 62
Hirschmann, O. A., 109
Ho, Franklin L., 55
Hoben, Edmond H., 71
Hodges, Colonel Gilbert T., 3
Hodges, Luther H., 95
Hodges, Paul, 78
Hoebel, Otto P., 121
Hoffman, Paul G., 37
Hogan, John V. L., 70
Hoge, Dr. Vane M., 47
Holborn, Louise W., 115
Holden, Thomas S., 32
Holland, Lou E., 3, 37
Holland, Spessard, 121
Holland, W. L., 55, 57
Hollander, Louis, 14
Holmes, Harry N., 29
Holt, Hamilton, 30
Homan, Paul T., 103
Homan, Ralph A., 122
Hommel, Dorothy, 112
Hood, A. A., 94
Hooker, John S., 100
Hooten, Dewey B., 121
Hope, Clifford R., 53
Hopkins, O. P., 35
Horkheimer, Max, 56
Hornbeck, Stanley K., 115
Horning, L. W., 23
Hoselitz, Bert F., 116
Hoskins, Halford L., 48, 49
Hoskins, Dr. John K., 47
Hosp, Helen M., 8
Houdlette, Harriet Ahlers, 8

Houlton, Ruth, 81, 82
Houser, George O., 123
Houston, P. D., 123
Hoving, Mrs. Walter, 111
Howard, B. B., 16, 78
Howard, Donald S., 7, 95
Howard, L. Vaughan, 121
Howard, T. W., 28
Howlett, Henry J., 16
Hoyt, Homer, 110
Hudson, Manley O., 15, 25, 27
Hull, Cordell, 99
Hultgren, Thor, 74
Hume, Dr. Edward H., 51
Humphreys, Dr. Edward, 75
Hunt, Lester C., 123
Hunt, Tom, 11
Hyder, K. Lee, 110

Ickes, Harold L., 92
Ijams, Colonel G. E., 110
Infield, Henrik, 13
Ingraham, Mrs. Henry A., 118
Ireland, Philip W., 100
Ittelson, Roslyn, 76

Jackson, Elmore, 11
Jackson, W. K., 28
Jacobsen, Marguerite K., 17
Jacobstein, Meyer, 25
Jacoby, Gerhard, 55
Jaeger, J. E., 73
Jaeger, Vincent J., 122
James, Delos L., 29
James, Harlean, 18
James, Mark S., 123
Jamieson, Francis A., 88
Janssen, Walter A., 35
Jardine, W. M., 22
Jarnagin, R. L., 110
Jenkins, Victor H., 108
Jenks, C. Wilfred, 15
Jenssen, Hans, 106
Jesness, O. B., 32
Jessup, John K., 102
Jeter, Helen, 4
Jimenez, Manuel Francisco, 91
Joeckel, Carleton, 15
Joffre, Stephen P., 24
Johnson, Alvin, 56
Johnson, Ethel M., 58
Johnson, George, 107
Johnson, James Wood, 93
Johnson, Reginald A., 87
Johnson, Robert L., 22
Johnson, Ruby, 67
Johnson, Willard, 76
Johnston, Eric A., 37, 38
Johnston, Henry R., 37
Johnston, Olin D., 123
Jones, Alfred W., 102
Jones, J. Weldon, 26
Jones, John Paul, 83
Jones, Rufus, 11
Jones, S. Shepard, 114
Jones, Stephen B., 27, 115
Jordan, Virgil, 79, 80
Joy, Charles R., 103, 104
Judkins, C. J., 35
Jurkat, Ernest, 89

Kähler, Alfred, 56, 57
Kahn, Dorothy C., 7
Kalijarvi, Thorsten V., 122
Kallen, Horace M., 57
Kanzler, Ernest C., 37
Karbach, Oscar, 55
Kasius, Peter, 7
Kavanaugh, John, 11
Keating, Cletus, 16
Kellogg, C. W., 42
Kellogg, Charles E., 4
Kelly, John W., 123
Kelly, Orie R., 76
Kennedy, G. Donald, 19, 97
Kennedy, Paul S., 82
Kennedy, Raymond, 43
Kent, Fred I., 32
Kent, Lonore, 82
Kenworthey, Charles E., 15
Kerner, Robert J., 96
Keshlear, Barr, 121
Kessler, Howard, 11
Kettner, Frederick, 24
Keyserling, Leon, 79
Kiefer, Laurence, 82
Kiefer, Mrs. R. M., 73
Kilgore, Harley M., 97
Killough, Hugh B., 63
Kimmel, Lewis H., 25
Kincaid, E. A., 45
King, George W., 73
Kirchheimer, Otto, 56
Kirk, Dudley, 65, 89
Kirk, Grayson, 41, 115
Kiser, Clyde V., 89
Kiser, Louise K., 65, 89
Kizer, Benjamin H., 55, 125
Klinger, W. A., 22
Knight, Melvin M., 100
Knorr, Klaus E., 49, 50
Koerper, Karl, 70
Koyré, Alexandre, 57
Kraus, Hertha, 11
Kriz, Miroslav, 66
Krzeczkowski, Stanislaus, 106
Kulischer, Eugene M., 13, 37
Kuo, L. C. T., 106
Kuznets, Simon, 74

Labovitz, Israel M., 26
Lafarge, F. W., 96
Laidler, Harry W., 64
Lake, H. R., 23
Lamont, Thomas W., 37
Lang, Laurence H., 99
Lange, Oscar, 96
Langer, Robert, 24
Langum, John K., 45
Larrabee, R. A., 123
Lasker, Bruno, 55
Latchford, Stephen, 100
Lathrop, Frank W., 46
Lathrop, John Howland, 83
Laugier, Henri, 15
Lauterpacht, H., 13
Lawes, Lewis E., 108
Lawrence, F. E., 123
Lawshe, Ben B., 28
Lazarus, Fred, Jr., 19
Leahy, Agnes, 7
LeBoutillier, George, 32
Lee, Adah L., 25
Lee, Dwight E., 41
Lee, Dr. Roger I., 16, 17
Leeds, Charles T., 19
Leet, Dorothy F., 52
Lefavour, Henry, 122
Lehman, Herbert H., 106, 107
Leith, C. K., 25
Leith-Ross, Sir Frederick, 65
Leland, Joseph D., 76
Lemkin, Raphael, 27
Leonard, L. Larry, 27, 55
Leontief, Wassily W., 63
Lerrigo, Dr. P. H. J., 51
Leslie, Ruth, 68
Lestschinsky, Jacob, 55
Lewis, Cleona, 25
Lewis, William Draper, 14
Libby, Frederick J., 76, 77
Liebman, Charles J., 94
Limbert, Paul M., 116
Lincoln, M. D., 39
Lindahl, Oscar, 38
Lindberg, John, 66
Lindeman, E. C., 107
Lindemann, Elizabeth, 112
Linebarger, Paul M. A., 115
Linford, Alton, 7
Lissitzyn, Oliver J., 41
Livingston, S. Morris, 35
Lockwood, John E., 88
Loebell, H. O., 12
Loeffler, Herman C., 26
Loewenstein, Karl, 15
Lomsdal, Kristin, 106
Long, Raymond V., 123
Long, William E., 122
Lord, Nathan, 70
Lorenz, M. O., 61
Lorimer, Frank, 37
Lorwin, Lewis L., 57, 103
Loveday, Alexander, 64, 66
Lowe, Adolph, 56
Lubell, Samuel, 90

Lucas, Scott M., 97
Luce, Henry R., 102
Ludvigsen, Alfred R., 123
Luker, Cyril, 4
Lund, Charles E., 35
Lund, William F., 16
Luthringer, George F., 100
Lutz, Arthur W., 70
Lutz, Ralph H., 52
Lydenberg, Harry M., 15
Lykes, Joseph T., 78
Lynch, George Q., 11
Lynch, Walter A., 53
Lynd, Robert S., 96
Lyon, Sarah S., 118

McAlister, Fred, 62
McArdle, R. E., 4
MacBride, Hope, 41
McCabe, Brigadier General E. R. W., 110, 111
McCamy, James L., 50
McCarthy, A. J., 16
McClellan, Grant, 52
McClelland, John C., 25
McClintock, John C., 88
McCloskey, Mark A., 46
McComb, J. M., 70
McConnell, John W., 32
McCorkel, Roy, 11
McCormick, Anne O'Hare, 111
MacCornack, Walter R., 13
McCoy, Frank R., 51, 52
McCoy, H. B., 35
McCoy, H. L., 110
McCrea, Archie E., 116
MacDonald, Thomas H., 47, 48
McEachern, J. H., 78
Macfarlane, Grant, 41
Macgowan, Harold B., 35
McHale, Kathryn, 7, 8
Machlup, Fritz, 103
McIver, M. E., 6
MacIver, Robert M., 57
Mack, Joseph A., 35
McKee, Frederick C., 66
McKee, Paul B., 95
MacKenzie, Kenneth H., 45
McKibbin, George B., 41
McKinney, Galen H., 70
McMahon, Francis E., 27
McMurray, Howard J., 47
McMurray, Joseph P., 63
McNemar, Quinn, 98
McNutt, Paul V., 45
McWilliams, Frank S., 123
Madden, James L., 80
Madden, John T., 54
Maffry, August, 35
Magee, Elizabeth, 7
Mahindra, K. C., 15
Mahon, Charlotte Burnett, 111, 112
Major, Claire, 118
Mallon, W. L., 73
Mallory, Walter H., 41
Mandigo, Pauline E., 78
Mann, Milton, 122
Marble, Samuel D., 11
Marcuse, Herbert, 56
Maritain, Jacques, 57
Marks, James H., 24
Marlio, Louis, 25
Maroney, Mildred, 25
Marquette, Bleecker, 71
Marquis, J. Clyde, 79
Marsh, Raymond E., 4
Marshall, James, 107
Martin, Edwin A., 102
Martin, Robert F., 57
Martins, L. D., 64
Marty, Fred, 73
Mason, Edward S., 74
Mason, Dr. James M., 17
Mason, Janie, 67
Massing, Paul W., 56
Massoth, Leona E., 7
Mattei, Albert C., 28
Maule, Frances, 78
Maxon, Lou R., 3
Maxwell, Alexander, 42
May, Stacy, 83
Mayer, Joseph, 25
Mayo, Adelaide A., 80
Mead, James M., 97
Mead, Margaret, 53, 54
Meader, George, 97
Mears, Eliot G., 30
Meeker, David, 4
Merchant, Francis, 24
Meriam, Lewis, 25
Merrill, Henry W., 99
Messick, Charles P., 122
Metcalf, E. Thelma, 122
Metz, Harold W., 25
Meyer, A., 96
Meyer, B. H., 22
Michl, H. E., 39
Mickle, Joe J., 51
Middaugh, W. S., 4
Middlebrook, Curtis M., 99
Milam, Carl H., 15
Miley, Thomas Jefferson, 31
Miller, Edward C., 87, 88
Miller, H. R., 121
Miller, Helen Hill, 85, 86
Miller, John, 85
Miller, Nelson A., 35
Miller, Paul W., 70
Miller, R. C., 35
Miller, Spencer, Jr., 107
Mills, Frederick C., 74
Millspaugh, Arthur C., 25
Minor, Clark H., 32, 78
Minsky, Louis, 76
Mirkine-Guetzevitch, Boris, 57
Mirkovich, Nicholas, 37
Mitchell, Broadus, 64
Mitchell, Charles J., 99
Mitchell, Don G., 16
Mitchell, Faye L., 112
Mitchell, Hal, 121
Mitchell, Wesley C., 30, 57, 74, 95, 96
Montague, Gilbert H., 32
Montlack, Edith, 24
Moore, Geoffrey H., 74
Moore, Hugh, 66, 104
Moore, Lyman, 79
Moore, Madeline U., 7
Moore, Mrs. Maurice T., 118
Moore, Wilbert E., 89
Moos, Nanabhoy H., 114
Moreau, Arthur E., 122
Morey, John W., 70
Morgan, C. S., 61
Morgan, Kenneth, 11
Morgan, Laura Puffer, 58
Morgan, O. S., 96
Morgan, Shepard, 74
Morgan, Stokely W., 100
Morley, Felix, 22
Morris, Roland, 15
Morris, Victor P., 123
Morrison, L. A., 102
Morrow, Walter, 19
Mosely, Philip E., 41, 100
Moser, C. K., 35
Moses, C. Hamilton, 121
Mosher, William E., 22
Moskowitz, Moses, 13
Moulton, Harold G., 25
Mountin, Dr. Joseph M., 47
Moyer, C. I., 121
Mulder, John E., 15
Muller, George W., 35
Muller, Joseph L., 35
Mulliken, Otis E., 100
Mumford, W. Bryant, 104
Murchison, C. T., 39
Murdock, Lieutenant Commander George P., 43
Murdock, John R., 53
Murphy, John F., 99
Murray, Philip, 38
Musgrave, Richard A., 45
Muste, A. J., 48
Myer, W. H., 35
Myers, Alonzo F., 107
Myers, Denys P., 114
Myers, William I., 32

Nadler, Marcus, 54, 57
Nagel, August W., 25
Naigles, Myer H., 63
Nash, Philip C., 22
Nash, Vernon, 83

Nave, Marjorie, 78
Neely, Ann Elizabeth, 7
Neilson, William Allan, 36
Neisser, Hans, 56, 57
Nelson, Caye A., 122
Nelson, Donald M., 111
Nelson, El Roy, 121
Nelson, Herbert U., 73, 110
Nelson, Oscar, 121
Nestor, Agnes, 11
Neubrech, W. LeRoy, 35
Neumann, Franz, 56
Nicholl, Helen R., 116
Nichols, Franklin O., 87
Nichols, Hall, 122
Nichols, L. M., 38
Nichols, Roy F., 98
Niles, Henry E., 16
Noland, Stephen C., 121
Noon, M. M., 16
Normano, John F., 37, 63, 64, 94, 95, 96
Notestein, Frank W., 65, 88, 89
Notter, Harley A., 100
Nurkse, Ragnar, 66
Nystrom, Paul H., 32, 67

O'Brien, Harry J., 122
O'Brien, Thomas J., 53
O'Connor, John J., 29
Odom, E. E., 110
O'Donnell, Charles P., 27
O'Donnell, Frank M., 123
Olsen, Paul C., 67
Olson, Margaret, 36, 66
O'Mahoney, Joseph C., 97
Opie, Redvers, 57
Opperman, Paul, 44
Orr, Fred G., 123
Orr, Joseph L., 4
Orrick, James, 105
Ortiz, Pablo Campos, 91
Orton, C. R., 123
Osias, Evelyn, 36
Ostendorf, E. L., 73
Otterman, Harvey B., 100
Otterson, J. E., 16
Outman, W. D., 121
Overley, S. Earle, 35
Owen, Mark B., 19

Pace, Anderson, 121
Padelford, Norman J., 49
Padgett, Dora A., 18
Page, Arthur W., 41
Page, Richmond, 58
Pallotti, Francis A., 41
Palmer, E. P., 22
Palmer, H. Bruce, 108
Palmer, J. Jos. W., 35
Palmer, Dr. Walter W., 17
Panikkar, K. M., 55
Paradiso, Louis J., 35
Parker, John C., 32
Parker, Virginia D., 85
Parran, Dr. Thomas, 47
Parris, Donald S., 35
Pasarew, I. Alvin, 122
Pasvolsky, Leo, 99
Patterson, Ernest M., 57
Patterson, George H., 69
Patton, James G., 83
Paullin, Dr. James E., 17
Paullin, Theodore, 91
Paulson, A. M., 123
Payne, E. George, 57, 107
Payne, Paul C., 93
Peacock, Dundas, 38
Peare, Robert S., 3
Pearson, Earle, 3
Pearson, L. B., 105
Pearson, William B., 79
Peaslee, Amos J., 9
Peck, E. D., 82
Peix, Jack B., 86
Pekelis, Alexander H., 57
Pelzer, Karl J., 55
Pence, Owen E., 116, 117
Pengra, Marshall, 70
Pennington, Maitland, 78
Pepper, Claude, 97
Perlman, A. E., 23
Perrin, A. M., 20
Perrott, George St. John, 46, 47
Perry, H. C., 16
Perry, Ralph Barton, 22, 104, 109
Perutz, Hugo, 55
Peterson, O. E., 61
Pfister, J. B., 99
Phelan, Edward J., 59, 60
Phelps, Dudley, 100
Phillips, Elliot S., 82
Pickard, Bertram, 58, 91
Pickett, Clarence E., 11, 84
Piersol, Dr. George M., 17
Pierson, John H. G., 63
Pike, Raymond L., 121
Pink, Louis H., 30
Piquet, Howard S., 105
Pirnie, Malcolm, 19
Pite, Arthur, 67
Pitkin, F. A., 123
Planz, William C., 39
Pogue, L. Welch, 30
Pollock, Frederick, 56, 95
Pomeroy, Hugh R., 71
Pope, Allan M., 32
Pope, Liston, 29
Porter, Lester W., 99
Potter, Pitman B., 25
Pouch, William H., 70, 71
Pound, Roscoe, 108
Powell, Homer G., 108
Power, Leonard, 76
Pratt, Julius W., 41
Precure, C. C., 73
Priest, A. J. G., 47
Prince, David C., 20, 37
Prokopovicz, S. N., 27
Purcell, Charles H., 121
Purdy, Richard, 24

Quarton, William B., 70
Queeny, Edgar Monsanto, 80
Quigley, Harold S., 115

Rabe, Emily, 116
Rabel, Ernst, 15
Ragonetti, Marie, 36
Raisty, Lloyd B., 45
Rajchman, Ludwik, 15
Raneri, Ray, 47
Rankin, Brigadier General F. W., 17
Rayner, Charles B., 100
Reddick, Olive, 83, 112
Reece, B. Carroll, 53
Reed, Henry H., 16
Reed, O. E., 4
Reid, Helen Dwight, 8
Reid, Mrs. Ogden, 111
Reinsch, J. Leonard, 70
Reinstein, Jacques J., 100
ReQua, Eloise, 67
Requardt, Gustav J., 19
Resor, Stanley, 32
Reyher, Rebecca Hourwich, 92
Rhoades, C. H., 122
Rice, Donald B., 61
Rice, James O., 16
Rice, M. H., 45
Richards, Arthur, 6
Richardson, Harris F., 122
Richmond, Lawrence, 39
Riesman, David, Jr., 15
Riezler, Kurt, 57
Riley, E. F., 123
Riley, Henry W., 50
Riseman, Meta, 112
Robbins, Richard W., 122
Roberts, Edward A., 78
Roberts, Frank H. H., Jr., 43
Roberts, George B., 32, 74
Roberts, Dr. Kingsley, 68
Roberts, Mary M., 17
Roberts, Norman, 24
Robinson, G. B., 122
Robinson, Jacob, 54, 55
Robinson, Nehemiah, 55
Robinson, Roland I., 45
Robson, H. Harris, 78
Rockefeller, Nelson A., 88
Rodgers, Cleveland, 30
Rodgers, Elsie G., 93
Roelse, Harold V., 45
Rogers, Clyde L., 80

Rogers, Tyler S., 94
Rogers, Willard B., 121
Romney, George W., 23
Ropes, E. C., 35
Rorty, James, 93
Rosenborg, Ansgar, 66
Rosenfeld, A. J., 99
Rosenkrans, F. M., 12
Rosenman, Mrs. Samuel I., 75
Rosinger, Lawrence K., 52
Ross, Elizabeth H., 7
Ross, Emory, 50, 51
Ross, John C., 100
Roth, Almon E., 77, 78
Rothenberg, Flora R., 77
Rouse, Ruth, 118
Rowe, David Nelson, 115
Rowe, George F., 4
Rowe, Leo S., 91
Royal, John F., 32
Rubin, Seymour J., 100
Rumbough, Constance, 48
Ruml, Beardsley, 37, 41, 83
Russell, Marian E., 7
Russell, Scott, 97
Rustin, Bayard, 48
Rutherford, R. J., 12
Ryan, J. Harold, 70
Ryan, Paul, 122
Rycroft, W. Stanley, 51
Ryder, Oscar B., 100

Sack, H. H., 73
Safranek, Milos, 52
St. Clair, Sadie D., 112
Salisbury, James, 4
Salomon, Albert, 57
Salstrom, William K., 81
Salter, Sir Arthur, 107
Saltonstall, Leverett, 41
Sandifer, Durward V., 100
Sappington, James C., 3d, 100
Sargent, Noel, 72
Saugstad, Jesse E., 100
Saulnier, R. J., 74
Savord, Ruth, 41
Sawyer, Wilbur A., 43
Sayre, John Nevin, 48
Sayre, Robert A., 80
Scandrett, Richard B., Jr., 30
Scanlon, Helen Lawrence, 27
Schaal, E. A., 11
Schairer, Reinhold, 107
Schell, Erwin H., 16
Scheuer, Sidney H., 50
Schiff, Eric, 67
Schlamm, William S., 102
Schlotterbeck, Karl, 25
Schmidt, Emerson P., 28
Schmidt, Walter S., 109
Schnellbacher, E. E., 35
Schnitzer, J. G., 35
Schroeder, Joseph J., 23
Schultz, Theodore, 83
Schumann, Carl J., 82
Scott, A. L., 63
Scott, Alma H., 17
Scott, Gaston, 11
Seabury, George T., 19
Seamans, Herbert L., 76
Searcy, Hubert, 22
Seavey, Warren A., 15
Seeley, Roy C., 99
Segal, Simon, 13
Segel, David, 46
Seidemann, Henry P., 25
Seiple, B. A., 12
Seltzer, Richard J., 110
Sereni, Angelo P., 15
Sevringhaus, Dr. Elmer L., 104
Seymour, Charles, 121
Shafer, Luman J., 43
Shafto, G. Richard, 70
Shank, Donald J., 10
Sharp, Walter R., 41
Sharpe, M. Q., 123
Shaver, Dorothy, 3
Shaw, Mary Edwards, 82
Shearon, Dr. Marjorie, 47
Sheatsley, Paul B., 81
Sheets, Frank T., 19
Shepard, Robert F., 123
Sheppard, S. S., 50
Shih, Hu, 15
Shiman, Russell G., 106
Shotwell, James T., 14, 27, 36, 57, 59, 104
Shoulders, Dr. H. H., 17
Show, S. B., 4
Shridharani, Krishnalal, 92
Shub, Louis, 13
Shutler, Philip, 123
Shutz, Byron T., 69
Sibley, Harper, 28
Sickles, Merrill, 79
Sienkiewicz, C. A., 45
Sill, E. G., 99
Simmons, H. H., 94
Simons, Hans, 56, 57
Simpson, Robert L., 70
Sims, Seth D., 4
Sinder, Henri, 55
Skaug, Arne, 37
Skillin, Edward, Jr., 83
Skinner, Josephine, 78
Slack, Frank V., 116
Slater, John E., 16
Slichter, Sumner H., 37, 98, 103
Sloane, John E., 76
Slocum, J. A., 70
Smartt, E. W., 123
Smiley, Glenn E., 48
Smith, C. E., 22
Smith, Charles J., 22
Smith, Edgar W., 32
Smith, Elmer A., 23
Smith, H. Gerald, 100
Smith, H. Gerrish, 16, 97, 98
Smith, Harold D., 25
Smith, Mrs. Leonard A., 80
Smith, Ralph W., 79
Smith, Raymond C., 3, 4
Smith, Vincent B., 19
Smith, Willard H., 123
Smyer, Sidney, 41
Snavely, Guy E., 22
Snyder, Calvin K., 98
Soderstrom, Reuben, 11
Sohler, Katherine, 116
Solomon, S. J., 5
Sonne, H. Chr., 85
Soong, T. V., 55
Sorenson, C. V., 12
Sorenson, Roy, 117
Sorrell, Lewis C., 6
Sowerwine, E. O., 32
Spalding, Merrill, 53
Sparks, Chauncey, 121
Speek, Frances Valiant, 8
Spencer, E. O., 122
Sproul, J. Edward, 116
Sproul, Robert G., 107
Spykman, Nicholas John, 115
Staley, Eugene, 49, 57
Stanley, Joseph, 24
Starch, Elmer A., 4
Starr, Mark, 64
Staudinger, Hans, 56, 57
Steen, Herman, 68, 69
Steiger, A. J., 96
Stern, Boris, 63
Stern, Edgar B., 122
Sternberg, Fritz, 25
Stettinius, Edward R., Jr., 99
Steudel, A. W., 82
Stevens, W. H. S., 61
Stevenson, Dr. George S., 74, 75
Stevenson, Jessie L., 82
Stevenson, P. J., 35
Stewart, A. J., 110
Stewart, Margaret Kay, 109, 110
Stewart, Stella, 63
Stigler, George J., 74
Stiles, Nat R., 24
Stirling, H. V., 110
Stoddard, Alexander J., 42
Stoddard, George D., 107
Stolk, Carlos Eduardo, 91
Stone, Burton, 24
Stone, N. I., 74
Stonier, Harold, 8
Stouffer, Samuel A., 81
Stough, Raymond W., 30
Stowell, Ellery C., 58
Strauss, Hans, 37
Streeter, H. W., 47

Streit, Clarence K., 47
Strong, William Duncan, 42, 43
Stuart, Graham, 53
Studebaker, John W., 46
Sturmthal, Adolf, 58
Summerfield, A. E., 73
Sumwalt, Robert L., 123
Sweeny, Robert P., 35
Sweet, Charles A., 39
Sweetser, Arthur, 112
Swint, Sam, 39
Swomley, John M., Jr., 48
Sykes, Wilfred, 71
Symes, J. M., 23

Taber, L. J., 79
Taeuber, Irene B., 65, 89
Taft, Robert A., 97
Tamagna, Frank M., 55
Tartakower, Arieh, 55
Tarumianz, Dr. M. A., 121
Tattershall, Louise, 17
Taylor, Amos E., 32, 35, 57
Taylor, Edgar C., 47
Taylor, Myron C., 99
Taylor, O. A., 32
Taylor, Tyre, 73
Tchegoula, P. I., 105
Terborgh, George, 67
Terlin, Rose, 117
Terrett, Barbara, 21
Terry, T. B., 70
Thom, Lieutenant Colonel Douglas A., 75
Thomas, Eugene P., 78
Thomas, Mrs. Harrison, 36, 66, 83, 104, 112
Thomas, Julius A., 87
Thomas, Norman, 92, 93
Thomas, Woodlief, 45
Thompson, Dorothy, 111
Thompson, Samuel H., 85
Thomson, J. Cameron, 28
Thorp, Willard L., 30
Tigert, John J., 22
Tinker, E. W., 17, 18
Tobin, Howard J., 110
Toedtman, John F., 76
Tomasevich, Jozo, 49
Tompkins, Morton, 79
Toole, Brice, 47
Torkelson, M. W., 123
Torres, J. Garrido, 64
Toulme, M. L., 69
Treadway, C. B., 121
Trigg, Ernest T., 82
Trimmer, Madeleine, 93
Tripp, Colonel L. H., 110
Trudigan, Arthur, 70
Truman, Harry S., 97
Tryon, Ruth Wilson, 8
Tsou, P. W., 105
Tucker, Arthur R., 38
Turlington, Edgar, 9
Turnbull, John S., 99
Turner, Bruce, 106
Turner, Harvey G., 79
Tuten, Ralph, 123

Upgren, A. R., 45
Urice, Jay A., 116

Vail, James G., 11
Vandenberg, Arthur H., 97
Vanderbilt, Arthur T., 22
Van Kirk, Walter W., 43
van Kleeck, Mary, 95
Van Wyck, Harriet, 112
van Zeeland, Paul, 13, 57, 59
Vaughan, D. B., 50
Vaughan, Dr. John G., 51
Vernon, Mabel, 91, 92
Vernon, Robert J., 115
Vickery, Admiral H. L., 16
Villard, Oswald Garrison, 83, 92, 93
Viner, Jacob, 41, 65, 103, 115
Vinton, Warren Jay, 44
Vogel, Harold A., 4
Voigt, Ann, 66
Vollmer, August, 108
Vollmer, W. G., 23
Voorhis, Jerry, 53
Voss, Carl Hermann, 29

Wadsworth, Eliot, 59
Waelbroeck, P., 37
Wagner, H. A., 6
Walker, Robert A., 4
Wall, F. J., 23
Wallace, Schuyler C., 31
Wallgren, Mon C., 97
Walser, Gladys, 112
Walsh, J. Raymond, 30, 38
Walstrom, Joe D., 100
Walter, Francis, 53
Wambaugh, Sarah, 111
Warbasse, J. P., 39
Warburton, C. W., 4
Warhaftig, Zorah, 55
Warley, H. W., 78
Warner, Edward P., 41
Warner, Kenneth O., 50
Warren, Constance, 22
Warren, Nate C., 121
Watson, Merrill A., 21
Watson, Thomas J., 59
Watt, Robert J., 47, 85
Waugh, F. V., 4
Way, William B., 70
Wean, W. G., 96
Webb, Robert E., 24, 25
Webbink, Paul, 98
Webster, Milton P., 11
Weddell, Sue, 51
Weeks, Don C., 122
Weidenbach, Ernestine, 17
Weil, Felix J., 56, 64, 95
Weill, Paul, 15
Weinfeld, Gisela, 55
Weir, David A., 70
Weis, J. Max, 115
Weiss, Dr. Edward, 75
Weiss, Lewis Allen, 70
Weiss, Louis S., 81
Welch, Richard J., 53
Welch, Ronald B., 25
Welles, Sumner, 92, 112
Wells, Carl S., 110
Wells, Charles, 70
Wells, Marguerite M., 80
Welt, Mrs. Joseph M., 77
Wendzel, Julius T., 26
West, J. W., Jr., 12
Wheeler, Charles L., 16, 78
Wheeler, Leslie A., 4
Wheeler, Oliver P., 45
Wheeler, R. A., 20
Whidden, Howard P., 52
Whitaker, Douglas, 43
Whitcomb, E. M., 102
White, Roy Barton, 122
White, Wilford L., 35
Whitehouse, Mrs. Norman deR., 111
Whitehurst, Mrs. John L., 52
Whitlock, Douglas, 94
Whitmarsh, Francis L., 32, 70
Whittemore, L. F., 22
Wickizer, V. D., 49, 50
Wiecking, Ernest, 4
Wiesner, Dorothy E., 82
Wilcox, Jean, 112
Wiley, John E., 3
Wiley, S. Wirt, 117
Wilgus, A. Curtis, 18, 64
Wilgus, Walter, 52
Williams, Bradford, 19, 20
Williams, John H., 103
Williams, Kenneth B., 45
Williams, Langbourne M., Jr., 80
Williams, S. Clay, 80
Willis, Simeon S., 122
Willis, Thomas L., 99
Willoughby, Woodbury, 100
Wilson, Carroll L., 36, 37
Wilson, M. L., 4
Wilson, Robert E., 92
Wilson, Thomas R., 35
Winter, William D., 32
Withers, William, 64
Wolcott, Jesse P., 53
Wolf, Anna D., 80
Wolf, George W., 32
Wolfers, Arnold, 115
Wolff, Harold G., 54

Woll, Matthew, 10, 14
Wolman, Abel, 122
Wolman, Leo, 74
Wolverton, Charles A., 53
Wood, Joe D., 121
Wood, Richard R., 83
Woodard, Mrs. Stanley P., 114
Woodbury, Coleman, 79
Woodruff, H. G., 69
Woodruff, James W., Jr., 70
Woodsmall, Ruth F., 118
Woofter, T. J., Jr., 45, 46
Woolley, Mary E., 92, 108
Wooten, Ben H., 121
Worley, Eugene, 53
Wright, John K., 12
Wright, Nonny, 109
Wright, North, 94
Wright, Quincy, 15, 113
Wriston, Henry M., 41
Wunderlich, Frieda, 57
Wunderlich, George M., 15
Wyckoff, Stephen N., 4
Wysner, Glora, 51
Wythe, George, 35

Yntema, Theodore O., 37
Young, Arthur F., 99
Young, Donald, 98
Young, Gladwin E., 4
Young, John Parke, 100
Young, Ralph A., 57, 74
Youngblood, Bonney, 4
Yutang, Lin, 92

Zelditch, Morris, 7
Zetzmann, William G., 122
Zimmerman, Orville, 53
Zook, George F., 9, 10, 107
Zurcher, Arnold J., 57, 58

3/9/18
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116116 N7 45